DAILY METAL REPORTER

METALS

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

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In This Issue

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By L. H. TARRING
London, England

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U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER
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TWO LINE *Editorials*

The Census Bureau reports that the market value of a college degree is $91,000. It wouldn't be hard, however, to find some possessors of such degrees who would be willing to sell below the market.

• • •

A columnist says that Mr. Stevenson does not approve of the way Mr. Truman smears the Republicans. Does this mean that Adlai prefers to smear them in his own way?

• • •

A Congressional committee is holding hearings to investigate the cause of truancy. They'll probably discover that it results largely from the truants' desire not to go to school.

• • •

A headline says: "Soviet Steals March on U. S. in Germany"; but we'll be lucky if a march is all they steal.

• • •

Chicago traffic officers have been instructed to be "courteous, considerate and kind" when giving tickets to offending motorists. But won't that take all the pleasure out of it for the cops?

• • •

The Hoover Commission's report on "Intelligence Activities" indicates a feeling that improvement could be effected by the use of more intelligence and more activity.

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Washington Report

October 7, 1955

COPPER consumers converged on Washington in an attempt to pry open the doors to the nation's stockpile of the red metal but they were rebuffed by Government officials. Office of Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming advised the Copper & Brass Warehouse Association that the President cannot, under the present law, withdraw copper from the national stockpile to ease the tight supply situation in that metal. Representatives of these organizations had met with the ODM Chief on September 15. At that time they made the recommendation that the President make available to the distressed copper-consuming industries the 100,000 tons of the metal that the United States had acquired from Chile last year.

As pointed out by William A. Meissner, Jr., deputy director of the Copper Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, the President would have to declare a national emergency predicated on the defense of the country before copper could be freed from the national reserve. "This he cannot do under existing conditions," Mr. Meissner stated. He said that it was never the intent of Congress that copper or any criticial material should be drawn from the national stockpile to stabilize any markets, or to offset acute situations.

Gov't Aid Called Inadequate

Earlier, the ODM authorized the diversion to industry of 11,000 tons of copper destined for the stockpile during the fourth quarter. But Herbert Barchoff, president of the Copper and Brass Warehouse Association, told Mr. Flemming that the 11,000 tons was "similar to administering aspirin to a patient when major surgery is indicated." Mr. Barchoff termed ODM policy on stockpiling a regretably "strict construction on the intent of Congress," and pointed out that the Stockpile Act provides in separate sections that not only may the executive authority be used in time of war but for "common defense" as well. Mr. Barchoff also took exception to a statement by the ODM head that there has already been considerable improvement in the copper supply situation.

According to Glenn G. Haycraft, chief, Program and Requirements Branch, BDSA Copper Division, it is anticipated that there will be a rough balance between copper supply and consumption demand in the U. S. during the fourth quarter. He cautioned, however, that the supply "will be insufficient to permit satisfactory rebuilding of dangerously-low working inventories."

Meanwhile, a Congressman from the Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut, where many of the copper-consuming industries are located, urged the Administration to launch two programs designed to get more red metal for hard-pressed consumers. Rep. James T. Patterson (Rep.) requested the President to authorize Government buying of copper in the world market at prevailing prices for resale to domestic fabricators at current U. S. prices. He also advocated a "barter" program whereby surplus U. S. farm commodities would be offered to Latin American nations in exchange for copper to be allocated to domestic plants on a strict "priority-of-need" basis.

Copper Export Quota

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce on October 6, established fourth quarter export quotas for certain copper raw materials. Under the licensing policy established for the fourth quarter, exports of refined copper of foreign origin, except that produced from Canadian origin copper scrap, are open-ended. This means no quantitative quota has been set but exports will be controlled to protect the national security. Third quarter exports of refined copper of foreign origin were limited to 54,000 short tons. Third quarter limitations imposed on exports of copper scrap and copper-base alloy scrap will be continued in the fourth quarter, BFC announced, with minor changes in some quotas.

Lead, Zinc Stockpile Buying

The General Services Administration again entered the metal markets to buy lead and zinc for the national stockpile. Suppliers had to submit their bids by October 11, with deliveries of both metals to be made by December 15. Entry of the GSA into the market settled the uncertainty as to whether or not the Government was going to continue buying lead for the stockpile even though the price is 15.50c a pound. Last year it was stated the Government would make lead and zinc purchases as long as the combined price of the two metals was 28.00c a pound. Lead was then 15.00c and zinc well below 13.00c. The current combined price is 28.50c. But high sources here reported that the Government revised its pricing formula chiefly because of the increased cost of production.

Study Aluminum Needs

ODM Director Flemming revealed in late September that the Government would shortly decide how much aluminum it will ask the "Big Three" aluminum producers to provide for the stockpile in the first half of next year. Mr. Flemming said the ODM is reviewing stockpile needs in the light of present industry expansion. Under expansion contracts with Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Co., and Reynolds Metals Co., the Government can call for delivery of up to 100,000 tons of aluminum a quarter for the national stockpile.

Because of recent shortages of the light metal in industry, however, the Government has been deferring all or part of its call in recent quarters, thus allowing aluminum fabricators to get more of the metal to meet non-stockpile demands.

Aluminum Expansion Program

The Government's program to encourage aluminum expansion projects appeared to be up in the air. But when the dust settled it appeared quite certain that aluminum production capacity will continue to expand in future years whether or not the Government provides fast tax write-offs or other aid. Production capacity of aluminum doubled in the last four years with Government aid, it was

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WORLD PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF METALS BOUND TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY DURING NEXT DECADE

Total Estimated 1965 Use Outside Iron Curtain: Copper, 4,500,000 Tons; Lead, 3,320,000; Slab Zinc, 3,450,000; Aluminum (by 1975), 7,000,000

By JEAN VUILLEQUEZ, Vice President, The American Metal Company, Ltd.

WHEN I was asked to discuss with you a ten-year forecast for nonferrous metals I thought of the weekly, monthly, and quarterly market guesses that I have had to make over the years as a routine discharge of my duties. The errors which were committed in making these short term forecasts were not insignificant and they are more than likely to be compounded in a ten-year forecast.

In the first place I don't know of any reliable index for a long term trends from which a reasonably accurate projection might be produced. Presently available information is insufficient, must be collected and reconciled from many different sources and, particularly with respect to the rest of the world, many of these statistics are not comparable. Projections of world population which are necessary in order to gauge long term trends assume that we know what the world's present population is, which is not correct, and are based on fertility and mortality rates both of which are susceptible to substantial changes.

Projections Difficult

The use of nonferrous metals in terms of manufactured products is not always the same: the past trend has been for a decline in the volume of raw materials to support a given volume of manufacturing output. Wars, and the maintenance of large military establishments during years of relative peace, result in a demand for nonferrous metals; since civilian goods require a greater proportion of raw materials, this demand might be increased under political conditions that would allow diversion of output from military use to civilian consumption.

In other words, the use of nonferrous metals in manufactured products, world population growth, and world political conditions are not constants. Projections for ten years ahead are therefore not only dangerous but probably reckless.

JEAN VUILLEQUEZ

Now that I have stated that I think it is impossible to make any accurate projections I will proceed to be reckless and endeavor to fulfill the assignment given me of projecting sales or consumption of nonferrous metals ten years ahead.

In examining these projections you should bear in mind that most of my business life has been in sales and that one of the characteristics of a salesman is optimism. These estimates, except where otherwise qualified, include Iron Curtain countries and are partly based on the usual per capita method and partly on judgement.

Aluminum

When I was asked to address you I was requested to include aluminum. I regret that I can say very little about this metal because I am not qualified. My experience has been chiefly with copper, lead and zinc.

I shall confine myself to the observation that we in the copper, lead and zinc business are very much afraid of aluminum, admire the aggressiveness and salesmanship of the aluminum industry, and wish it well — but not at the expense of copper, lead and zinc.

Certainly, in any attempt to list principal nonferrous metals in the order of growth potential aluminum must come first and capacity in the world will have to increase in order to keep up with probable demand. The Paley Commission estimates of consumption of aluminum for 1975 were nearly 7,000,000 tons of which 4,500,000 tons, including secondary, in the United States. These estimates exclude Russia, its Satellites, and China.

Lead

There is little indication of growth of per capita consumption of lead in the United States. There is, however, in foreign countries a reasonable prospect of a moderate increase of consumption per capita. The growth uses for lead have been for storage batteries and for tetraethyl for automobile gasoline. In some other uses substitute materials have encroached on lead.

The uses of lead in cables and in pigments are outstanding examples of declining uses for lead. Nevertheless we believe that the future growth of lead consumption here and abroad will be somewhat greater than the increase of population and our projection is based on this assumption.

Accordingly, I estimate that the consumption of lead in all forms in the United States will increase from about 1,100,000 tons in 1954 to 1,250,000 tons by 1965. This estimate includes secondary lead. In the rest of the world the consumption in 1954 was about 1,500,000 tons and by 1965

Address delivered before meeting of National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, September 22, 1955.

I estimate that this consumption will have increased to 1,950,000 tons. The world total during 1954 was, therefore, 2,600,000 tons which I believe will increase by 1965 to 3,200,000 tons, or an increase of 600,000 tons equivalent to about 20 per cent of current usage.

The estimate of production of lead in the United States by 1965 is about 1,000,000 tons. This figure includes secondary but is exclusive of pig lead produced here from foreign ores and it does not take into account the possibility of discovery of major deposits. The United States should therefore continue to depend on foreign sources of supply for an important part of its lead requirements. Production abroad by 1965 we estimate at about 2,250,000 tons. The world consumption may, therefore, increase to 3,200,000 tons and the production to 3,250,000 tons. However, in order to achieve this rate of output the lead producers will have to redouble their efforts to find new uses and cultivate present ones.

Zinc

The history of zinc consumption shows that it has had a better growth than lead. Uses for galvanizing and die casting should increase here and abroad. These two uses today account for nearly 80 per cent of zinc consumption in the United States. In both cases aluminum is a serious competitor but I believe the promotional activities of the zinc industry will be successful and its per capita growth should continue.

I estimate that the consumption of slab zinc by 1965 will have increased to 1,150,000 tons in the United States and 2,300,000 tons in foreign countries, or a total world consumption of about 3,450,000 tons. During 1954 consumption in the United States was about 900,000 tons and abroad 1,700,000 tons, or a total for the world of 2,600,000 tons. The increase in consumption by 1965, therefore, would be in the order of 850,000 tons, or about 33 per cent of the 1954 consumption.

Production estimates of slab zinc by 1965 are 1,350,000 tons in the United States and 2,150,000 tons abroad; a total of 3,500,000 tons, or close to the estimated consumption. Unless large new mines are found, United States mine production available for slab zinc by 1965 may not be more than about 550,000 tons. United States smelters will, therefore, have to import about 850,000 tons of recoverable zinc in concentrates to achieve the slab zinc production estimated, or users of zinc here will import slab zinc. The United States will continue to need zinc from foreign sources unless major new ore bodies are discovered. In order to achieve these estimates of production and consumption it appears that additional smelting capacity will have to be provided here and abroad.

Copper

I have left copper to the last because it has been very much in the news recently due to the current shortage, and because historically copper has shown vigorous growth.

Our estimates of copper consumption per capita indicate that the world consumed about 2.8 pounds in 1954 as compared to about .6 in 1900. In the United States the per capita consumption in 1954 was about 15 pounds whereas in the rest of the world it was only 1.8 pounds.

On the basis of the past rate of growth the world consumption of copper by 1965 should reach 4,500,000 tons as compared to about 3,400,000 tons during 1954, or an increase of 1,100,000 tons equivalent to about 32-½ per cent of 1954 consumption. This estimate does not compare unfavorably with the Paley Committee's estimate which was the same tonnage for 1975 but excluded the Iron Curtain. Our estimate of Iron Curtain copper consumption by 1965 is about 550,000 tons.

My estimate of production by 1965, including guesses as to such important producing areas as Chile, Peru and Rhodesia, is also in the order of 4,500,000 tons of which not more than 1,225,000 tons would be minded in the United States, unless, of course, important new deposits are found. To the United States mine production should be added about 160,000 tons secondary, or a total domestic supply of 1,385,000 tons as against the estimate of consumption in the United States by 1965 of about 1,900,000 tons. Thus the United States would still be dependent on foreign sources of copper to the extent of approximately 500,000 tons per annum.

Price at Record Level

Because the price for copper has reached record levels since the electrical industry began to consume this metal on a commercial basis in the second half of the 19th Century, and because of the current shortage, certain users are planning additional substitutions of other materials for copper. This trend is more apparent in the United States than abroad, probably because the per capita consumption of copper of the rest of the world is so much lower than in the United States. However, the current shortage of copper and aluminum is not a condition which can be expected to continue for any length of time.

Copper producers will have to take adequate measures to protect their present markets and build new ones. These measures cannot be effective unless the production capacity for copper is kept at least equal to the estimated demand.

In recent years copper has suffered from strikes and unfavorable internal conditions in certain countries. There are known undeveloped deposits in

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PROSPECTS FOR ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SPECIAL HIGH GRADE ZINC FOR DIE CASTING IN 1956 EXCELLENT

Domestic, Foreign Producers Plan Boosts in Output; Price Advances In Past Year Might Not Have Been Sustained Without Stockpile Buying

By CHARLES R. INCE, Vice President, St. Joseph Lead Company

MARKET, according to one of Webster's definitions is "The Region in which any Commodity can be Sold". I am going to interpret this definition literally and attemp to explore its meaning with respect to zinc and more particularly your industry's use of it. It is evident that in the price range which has existed over the past 12 months zinc is in a region where it could be sold and used. Every statistic confirms this.

The per capita consumption of the metal which, during the last 5 years averaged 11-½ pounds compared to 10 twenty-five years ago, advanced to 13.4 pounds during the first six months of this year; the overall use of zinc in the same period hit an all-time high rate of 1,100,000 tons annually and, more specifically, your industry established a record rate of over 400,000 tons annually. Your use of zinc is running 48 per cent above last year and 37 per cent above the previous high of 1953.

Supply-Demand Law

I think we will all agree that in a Free Enterprise system such as we consider exists in the United States, the law of supply and demand should determine the position of a commodity in the economic pattern. Further, most metals, and zinc is one, are international commodities subject not only to the influence of world markets but also, and this subject is even more important, subject to the competition of other materials.

Unfortunately, there have been relatively few periods in the last 15 years when we have had free markets as they were once understood. To appreciate the truth of this remark, one need only recall the allocations, restrictions in use, price control and premium price plans of World War II, the strategic stockpile program of 1948, the restriction, allocations and

CHARLES R. INCE

price control of the Korean crisis, the D. M. P. A. contracts to articially stimulate production and more recently, long-term stockpiling. Without the balance wheel of the law of supply and demand, these periods of artificial influence have almost always been followed by drastic and often painful readjustments detrimental to consumers and producers alike.

Price Fluctuation

Over the period of the last 6 years we have seen zinc rise from a low of 9 cents per pound to a high of 19-½ cents and back again to 9-¼ cents with attendant periods of surpluses and shortages of the metal. Such fluctuations cannot help but influence potential users as to the advisability of adopting our metal in their product. But fortunately, we seem to be entering a period of relative stability and minor price fluctuations.

In the past 12 months zinc has risen 1-½ cents per pound — the most recent rise of ½ cents a little over a week ago — an advance of only 13 per cent in a year. At its current level of 13 cents zinc is 93 per cent of the Commodity Price Index, as compared to copper at 180 per cent, aluminum at 122 per cent and lead at 81 per cent, and thus appears to be reasonably in line with other commodities and competitive materials.

Market — to the consumer means two things — price and availability. Price-wise, we might expect little or no further change in zinc over the next several months or possibly throughout 1956. The recent rise of ½ cents per pound appears to have just about compensated miners and smelters for the higher cost resulting from this year's round of wage increases. Roughly, it takes 100 man-hours to produce a ton of zinc — 60 for mining and milling the ore and 40 for smelting. The wage agreements established in the lead-zinc industry calls for a 10 cents an hour increase across-the-board exclusive of fringe benefits, equivalent to $10 per ton of metal — just the amount of the recent increase. Thus the pattern for another year seems to have been set and compensated for.

Adequate Production

However, despite these and other increases in cost during the past year the prevailing level of prices here and abroad seems to have brought out adequate production to take care of even the extraordinarily high rate of world consumption which was established during the first half of this year. Notwithstanding the unprececedented high usage of zinc, not equaled at any time in our history, the surplus including imports in the United tSates during the first 6 months amounted to around 7,000 tons of metal per month, and if it had not been for Government purchases for stockpile the price might not have sustained the rise of the past year.

On the other hand, despite this unbalance there appears little likelihood that the market will weaken. The

Address delivered before meeting of American Die Casting Institute, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1955.

Government stockpile is still far short of achievement, 181,000 tons having been purchased against a 300,000 ton objective as of July 1, according to statements by Government officials and the Government has indicated a willingness to continue to purchase at present price levels until the goal is achieved. At recent rates of stockpile purchases they should continue at least throughout 1956. Stability at around the current level seems to be the forecast for the price.

As to availability of metal, the other factor in the consumer's interest in the market, this presents a somewhat more complex problem so far as your industry is concerned. While zinc as such may have been in sufficient supply, the particular grade the die casters require has not always been too plentiful.

Die Casting Consumption

This is due to the fact that the die casting industry is outstripping other uses of zinc and while zinc production generally has kept pace with increased consumption of the metal, it has not always provided the proportionate amount of Special High Grade required by your industry nad other lesser applications. The difference has been made up by imports of Special High Grade from abroad which unfortunately have not always been available as they are subject, as mentioned earlier, to the influence of world markets.

Periodically, as in the current case of copper, markets abroad have been more attractive to foreign shippers to the detriment of domestic fabricators. Such occurrences emphasize the necessity of building up and maintaining adequate domestic sources of our metals which is a problem the Government is currently concerned with. In the meantime, domestic producers are taking steps to rectify this unbalance between grades.

SH Grade Output Expansion

Recently, one of the electrolytic smelters announced a 2,500-ton a month expansion in Special High Grade production available the latter part of next year. Another electrolytic plant heretofore a producer of Pegular High Grade metal, has converted a substantial part of their capacity to 4-9 metal. Still another electrolytic unit producing Special High Grade is considered a 50 per cent expansion and at least two retort smelters are actively engaged in plans to convert lower-grade zinc to Special High quality. Similar steps are being taken abroad — higher proportions of electrolytic production are being diverted to Special High Grade quality and more redistillation columns are being utilized to up-grade to the high-purity specification. Consequently, the prospects for an adequate supply of metal for your industry in 1956 are excellent.

In making this statement I am not unmindful of the fact that the use of zinc for die casting has grown enormously in the last 25 years and is still expanding. From 1929 through 1954 the consumption of zinc for this purpose has increased from less than one-half pound per capita to 3-½ pounds and during the first 6 months of this year it averaged 5 pounds, accounting for 38 per cent of the total domestic consumption.

Use in Other Countries

By way of contrast it might be pointed out that die casting accounts for around 15 per cent of Canadian consumption, 1 per cent to 12 per cent of the British, 9 per cent of the French, 8 per cent of the Italian and 5 per cent of West Germany's consumption of zinc. The per capita consumption abroad is correspondingly

(Continued on page 11)

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Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

said, and could double again in eight or 10 years. Primary producers have announced programs to expand their production facilities on their own.

Aluminum Scrap Exports

The BFC announced October 6 that fourth quarter export licensing of new and old aluminum scrap, including remelt ingots, will be limited to a quota of 4,000 short tons, or 1,000 tons less than the 5,000-ton quota set in the third quarter. Export licensing of primary and secondary ingots and similar crude forms continue under open-end licensing. The 1,000-ton reduction in the scrap export quota reflected the tight domestic supply situation.

Reopen 11 Expansion Goals

ODM has resumed fast tax write-off allowances for expansion of 11 types of defense-related facilities including aluminum forging facilities, manganese ore, chromite and rutile. Granting of the tax aid had been suspended August 11 for 38 industries pending detailed study of defense goals for industrial expansion.

ODM also announced revisions in the goals which remained open, including those for mercury, selenium and copper. However, rapid amortization was discontinued permanently for expansion in 25 categories, including antimony, bauxite, cryolite, tin plate, grain-oriented steel sheets, gray iron casting, iron ore and titanium metals. The ODM action did not cover the goal for taconite iron ore, which remains on the suspended list, or the primary aluminum goal which was closed September 22.

Nickel Diversion

The Office of Defense Mobilization approved the diversion of another 2,500,000 pounds of nickel from delivery to the Government stockpile to industrial users in October. The action brought to 15,750,000 pounds the amount of nickel diverted to non-defense users by the ODM since the start of 1955.

Fourth quarter export licensing of nickel-bearing scrap will continue under the policy established for the second and third quarters, the BFC announced.

Titanium Open-Ended

BFC announced that exports of certain titanium commodities, previously under strict short supply controls, have been open-ended for the fourth quarter. Items included in the action are: titanium sponge and scrap, intermediate mill shapes, other mill products, and titainium powder of 99 per cent purity or above.

Selenium Export Quota

At the same time, the BFC announced that an export quota of 6,000 pounds (selenium content) was established for selenium in the fourth quarter. The quota was the same as that established for the third quarter.

World Consumption Of Metals Bound To Rise In Next Decade

(Continued from page 8)

various parts of the world which will have to be in operation by about 1962 in order to achieve the consumption and production we have estimated. In my opinion copper will be available in sufficient quantities and at prices permitting it to compete with other materials.

Conclusions

I cannot be pessimistic on any of the nonferrous metals. There will, of course, be periods of relatively depressed conditions and there will be periods of shortages. If the population of the world continues to increase, if the horror of modern war is avoided, if the countries with planned economies veer more importantly than heretofore to free enterprise and an increase in their standard of living, and if relatively unindustrialized areas are to grow in consumption and production — as I believe they will — then certainly the per capita consumption of nonferrous metals world-wide is bound to increase.

Whether or not our projections are correct, is immaterial in my opinion. What stands out is that the United States during 1954 used about 60 pounds of copper, lead, zinc and aluminum combined per capita whereas the rest of the world used only 5.6 pounds. In other words, the use of metals aboard per capita is less than 10 per cent of our use. People abroad also will want — in fact already want — automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, better housing, more food and more leisure. I am confident the rest of the world will learn how to pay for these things by increased productivity.

Adequate Special High Grade Zinc Supply Seen Next Year

(Continued from page 10)

lower, ranging from 1-½ pounds in Great Britain down to two-tenths of a pound in Italy and the Netherlands. It should not be overlooked that most of these countries do not have the highly-developed automotive and appliance industries which account for 75 per cent of die casting usage in this country.

Nevertheless, as the standard of living rises throughout the world and more consumer goods are purchased, die casting will continue to expand at a greater rate than other uses of zinc. It is a tribute to American ingenuity and the efforts of your industry in particular that there has been such ready acceptance in this country of the die casting process — "The shortest distance between raw material and finished product."

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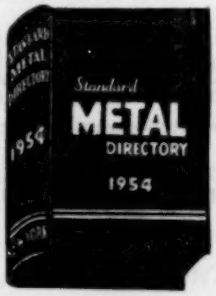

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COPPER PRICE TREND UNCERTAIN IN U. K. FOLLOWING SHARP DROP; BASIC MARKET CONDITION SEEN STRONG

Tin Supply and Demand Expected to Remain in Approximate Balance; Lead Consumption Holds at Good Pace; Zinc Position Holds Steady

October 7, 1955

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DEVELOPMENTS in the copper market during the past month have occurred so rapidly that it has been extremely hard to keep abreast of things, and probably seldom before have experienced operators in the market been so uncertain as to what the probable movements are likely to be. Only a month ago copper here was selling at £400 a ton, and though most people thought this an unreasonably high price and unlikely to hold for any length of time, it was generally agreed that the actual supply position of the metal was extremely tight and likely to continue so for months to come.

Now, only about four weeks later, the market is over £50 a ton lower, and buyers' confidence has been steadily shaken, with the result that most people are "sitting on their hands" until the outlook clarifies. A point of particular interest at the moment is that for the first time since the scheme was started in May, the Metal Exchange quotation for copper has dipped below the Rhodesian Selection Trust's fixed price to certain U. K. consumers, and there is naturally great interest as to what policy the R. S. T. group will now follow. As the £360 price has been subject to change at 24 hours' notice from its inception, it will be interesting to see whether an immediate drop in the price is made to bring it in line with the open market, or whether for the sake of stability it will be left unchanged for a while to see how the London Metal Exchange moves in the immediate future.

It is a strange thing that the first real crack in sentiment came when fabricators in the United States made an urgent and united appeal to the President to release 100,000 tons of copper from the stockpile owing to their fears of a really damaging scarcity of copper which might affect employment on a big scale.

The reason this weakened sentiment on this side of the Atlantic was, of course, that although there were considerable doubts whether the U. S. Administration would in fact, let out any substantial quantity from the stockpile, the bare possibility that they might do so was enough to shake the market. This suggests that most people thought that despite the tightness in prompt supplies of copper more or less throughout the world, demand and supply were, in fact, fairly closely balanced, and any sudden addition on the supply side would seriously affcet prices. It may also be the fact that consumers generally profoundly distrusted a £400 price level for copper, and were keenly alive to any factors of even a moderately bearish character.

As far as the U. K. is concerned, most fabricators still have pretty good order books, but confidence has been shaken to some extent by the cut in Australlian imports.

Also, of course, in the usual way, as soon as prices began to ease buyers of semi-finished products withdrew into their shells, as far as their stock position would permit them to do, and the whole market has, as a result, become rather quiet as far as

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

There was a substantial rise in stocks of copper in the United Kingdom at the end of July at 78,475 tons of refined and 21,153 tons of blister, compared with only 48,491 tons of refined and 15,765 tons of blister at the beginning of the month, according to figures received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Of the end of month stocks of refined copper, 38,065 tons were held by consumers and 5,741 were in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses.

Production during July totalled 8,409 tons of primary and 7,977 tons of secondary, and consumption (full details of which are given below) totalled 31,749 tons of refined copper.

UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

	July 1955	Jan.-July 1954	Jan.-July 1955
Wire (1)	16,494	98,610	126,984
Rods, Bars & Sections	1,534	13,658	12,072
Sheet, Strip & Plate	4,235	33,395	36,974
Tubes	2,858	26,101	28,586
Castings & Misc.	500	3,500	3,500

ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

Wire	1,309	9,635	10,835
Rods, Bars & Sections	10,222	74,276	89,347
Sheet, Strip & Plate	9,902	72,988	80,541
Tubes	1,852	10,752	13,023
Castings & Misc.	4,585	35,532	35,976
Copper Sulphate	3,420	31,650	24,178
Total All Products	57,891	410,097	462,016
Copper Content of Output	46,299	320,252	368,634
Consumption of Refined (2)	31,749	242,271	270,303
Consumption of Copper & Alloy Scrap (3) copper content	14,550	77,981	98,331

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadium Copper Wire Rods for Wire. (2) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

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METALS SCRAP RESIDUES

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955										
January	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8
February	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 3 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8
March	351 2 5	340 8 11	351 10 10	712 8 3	714 19 7	712 16 11	104 0 1	103 2 4	88 4 11	87 3 1
April	328 0 0	319 3 11	328 10 0	716 6 4	717 4 9	716 13 8	104 9 4	104 2 10	89 1 3	87 17 4
May	318 10 9	308 5 9	319 1 11	713 5 8	715 15 0	713 13 4	103 3 5	103 0 0	89 13 8	88 5 0
June	343 1 4	330 10 11	343 12 3	724 2 9	724 4 9	724 9 7	102 16 4	102 14 0	91 7 11	89 19 1
July	348 0 11	342 9 1	348 16 2	747 16 11	742 9 6	748 6 8	105 18 10	105 12 0	91 4 6	91 4 3
August	370 17 9	363 2 9	371 8 2	751 16 6	748 7 3	750 7 3	106 9 11	105 18 5	89 14 3	89 14 4
September	383 19 1	379 11 4	384 7 9	748 19 1	749 7 9	749 5 0	107 11 4	107 5 10	91 17 9	91 9 7

new business is concerned. It should be recorded that even when copper was at its peak there was not much indication that U. K. fabricators and other consumers of raw metal were badly placed as far as spot material is concerned, as owing to the various shocks they have had in the last two or three years, most of them in recent months have been pretty careful to keep themselves fully covered.
to a low level.

There is no doubt, however, that the credit squeeze, coupled wtih the high price of the metal have provided financing problems for a good many people in various stages of the industry, and the tendency has undoubtedly been for stocks to be kept down

Most experienced observers were convinced that there would have to be a shake-out from the acute position ruling in August and early September, but it has perhaps come, as is so often the case, rather more quickly and rather more drastically than at that time seemed probable.

Unless developments are more drastic than at present seems likely, it is as well to bear in mind that there is still a high level of production in this country generally, with the most acute scarcity of labor — at any rate in peacetime — that anyone can remember. So long as this continues, actual consumption of copper is bound to be on a substantial scale, even if it does not quite match the record levels reached earlier in the year, and while it is probable that the next few months will see some less stringent conditions in the international copper market than have prevailed in the last two or three months, the basic position of the metal may still remain strong.

Tin Market Uneventful

Compared with copper, the tin market has been mainly uneventful and price movements have been of quite a moderate character. At one time there was a threat of a strike breaking out at the Penang smelter of the Eastern Smelting Company which, in the present fairly closely balanced demand - supply position, might have had a considerable impact on the market, but at the eleventh hour this was averted. As most dealers had expected that a settlement would be reached, the threat of the strike had not had a major influence on prices.

Now that the first General Election has been held in Indonesia, it is hoped that before very long that country will be able to give its final decision on whether it is going to ratify the International Tin Agreement or not, and thus clarify the long term outlook in this most important particular.

Recent statistical estimates have suggested that if production and consumption hold to the same pattern in the second half of the year as in the first half, output may be short of consumption by a few thousand tons, after taking into account the purchases of the U. S. Government, an indication of the volume of which was given offficially some little time ago. However, the threatened shortfall in supplies has not developed yet, and although there is a small backwardation in London Metal Exchange quotations, consumers of tin have not so far found any great difficulty in satisfying their requirements.

Barring some unforeseen developments, it looks as if supply and demand will remain in approximate balance for some time to come, and that being so, there seems no reason to expect any major variation in prices.

One report recently stated that a Bolivian Minister visitiing Europe would seek a tin smelter for Bolivia, but reports that Bolivia intends to build a tin smelter to treat concentrates on the spot are no novelty.

Lead Consumption Good

Probably the most interesting development in connection with lead in the past month was the rather unexpected rise in the U. S. domestic

(Continued on page 19)

U. K. TIN CONSUMPTION

Consumption during July was slightly lower than in previous months at a total of 1,615 tons, but over the seven months of the year was slightly higher, as detailed below:-

	July 1955	Jan-July 1954	Jan-July 1955
TINPLATE	707	5,852	5,884
TINNING:			
Copper Wire	34	260	311
Steel Wire	6	63	64
Other	58	487	484
TOTAL	98	810	859
SOLDER	195	1,147	1,365
ALLOYS:			
Whitemetal	273	2,049	2,277
Bronze and Gun-Metal	166	1,122	1,436
Other	26	254	272
TOTAL	465	3,425	3,985
WROUGHT TIN (1)			
Foil and Sheets ..	9	184	207
Collapsible Tubes ..	24	203	252
Pipes, Wire & Capsules	3	38	27
TOTAL	36	425	486
CHEMICALS (2)	105	529	605
OTHER USES (3) ..	9	81	80
TOTAL ALL TRADES	1,615	12,269	13,264

Notes: (1) Includes Compo and "B" Metal. (2) Mainly Tin Oxide (3) Mainly powder.

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(Including Revisions in Effect June 6, 1951, Under Torquay Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated: n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1⅛c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1½c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	⅛c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing (if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	6¼%
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

SMELTERS CUT ELECTRO COPPER PRICE 4½c TO 45½c LB. AS CONSUMERS RESIST PAYING HIGH PREMIUMS

Gov't Buys Lead, Zinc for Stockpile at Combined Price of 28½c Lb.; Tin Steady; Silver at 92c An Ounce; Quicksilver, Platinum Stronger

October 10, 1955

A SHARP drop of 4.50c a pound in the custom smelter price of electrolytic copper featured the metal market during the month in review. Smelters, on October 5, 6 and 7, reduced their electro price 1.50c a pound each day, to 45.50c a pound. Primary producers maintained their copper price at 43.00c a pound.

The General Services Administration again requested bids for shipping lead and zinc to the national stockpile, settling the uncertainty as to whether or not the Government would buy lead when the price went over the 15.00c level. The Government asked for tenders even though lead was at 15.50c New York and Prime Western zinc at 13.00c East St. Louis.

Tin was fairly steady in the New York market, following the news that there would be no strike at the Penang smelter. Silver moved up by 1.125c an ounce on September 30, to 91.875c an ounce. A tighter spot supply situation in quicksilver resulted in a firmer price trend, and platinum in the dealer market also was more expensive.

Smelter Copper Price Down

It was evident that the bloom was off the rose in copper when custom smelters reduced their price, in three successive drops of 1.50c a pound, to 45.50c a pound on October 7. Consumers had been showing no interest in paying premiums for copper.

Smelters, at the same time, reduced their scrap copper buying prices, from 43.00c on September 28 to 37.50c a pound for the No. 2 heavy copper and wire on October 6. Smelters, when they established their selling price for copper at 50.00c, indicated they were not wed to any particular price (for example, the primary producer for example, (the primary producer level of 43.00c a pound) and that they would sell at a price at which the metal could be moved. When it became apparent there 50.00c price was top heavy, they quickly reduced their price to 45.50c.

The decline in the domestic smelter price also reflected lower prices for the red metal on the London Metal Exchange. Overhanging the declines, both abroad and at home, was the fear that consumers would switch from high-priced, scarce copper to lower-priced metals, particularly aluminum. The situation was dramatically emphasized when Western Electric Company, one of the nation's largest users of copper, that consumes 100,000 tons annually, announced on September 22 it was moving ahead with a definite engineering development program toward the substitution of aluminum for copper in its manufacture of telephone cable. The company's announcement concerning the switch-over to aluminum cited the high costs of copper and the reoccuring supply shortages of the red metal. Western Electric pointed out that copper was selling at 258 per cent above levels prevailing in January, 1946, and that the rise in the price of aluminum in the same period had been only about 63 per cent.

The ease with which the market gave ground on the smelter electro copper price led some factors to anticipate that the smelter price would shortly be at he same level as the primary producers, 43.00c a pound. (Smelters were paying 37.50c a pound for No. 2 copper scrap. With refining costs about 5.50c a pound, smelters could sell the electro processed from such scrap at 43.00c.) Only a short time ago the question most frequently heard in copper circles was whether the producers would be able to hold down their price at 43.00c when smelters were getting 50.00c. On October 7, following the third 1.50c reduction in the smelter price to 45.50c, the question became whether the smelter price decline would be checked at 43.00c or whether it would break through.

The concensus was that because so many fabricators were faced with LIFO, the demand at 43.00c would still be such as to maintain a firm market, especially since there was so little time between now and the end of the year for consumers to replenish their inventories and avoid paying a high tax to the Government on paper profits. Were it not for LIFO, some quarters believed the price decline could be carried further.

LME Price Decline

On October 7, the cash bid price on the London Metal Exchange declined to £342 10s (about 42.18c a pound). With the LME price £17 10s below the RST fixed quotation of £360 (45.00c a pound), the question again coming to the fore was whether the Rhodesian Selection Trust group drop their price a peg or two. There was a time when the LME price was about £42 a ton above that the RST, and the latter stood pat. The assumption was that the RST group would continue to stand pat to await further developments on the LME.

Chile Strike Settled

The strike at the Chuquicamata properties in Chile of the Anaconda Copper Co. was settled on October 8. The men went back to work on September 28 on condition that a settlement be reached within 10 days. The strike had begun on September 20, and caused a production of loss of about 5,000 tons of copper.

GSA Asks Lead, Zinc Tenders

General Services Administration settled the uncertainty as to whether or not the Government would continue buying lead for the stockpile even though the price is 15.50c a pound. On October 8 the GSA sent telegrams both to lead and zinc producers asking them to submit tenders to supply the metals for shipment to the stockpile by October 11, with deliveries to be made by December 15.

Last year it was stated in Washington that the Government would make lead and zinc purchases for the stockpile as long as the combined price of the two metals was 28.00c a pound. Lead was then 15.00c and zinc well below 13.00c. With lead at 15.50c and zinc at 13.00c for a combined price of 28.50c, there had been a good deal of uncertainty whether the Government would continue to make such purchases.

Washington sources indicated that the Government, in asking for tenders on lead and zinc, had revised its pricing formula chiefly because of the increased cost of production. With the Government ready to buy lead at 15.50c a pound for the stockpile, lead producers were assured that this price

P. W. ZINC AT 13-13½c LB.

Zinc: Price jockeying featured the zinc market. On Oct. 17 three producers increased their Prime Western price 0.50c to a basis of 13.50c. East St. Louis with other sellers maintaining their 13.00c level. With no business done at 13.50c on Oct. 18 the market price was quoted at 13.00c. Small tonnages were sold at the higher level on Oct. 19 and the price ranged from 13.00 to 13.50c. Producers at 13.00c increased their premium on Special High Grade Zinc only to 1.75c a pound.

Copper: Custom smelters' electro copper prices ranged from 45.00 to 45.50c a pound on Oct. 14. Brass and bronze ingot makers reduced their ingot selling prices 1.00c to 3.50c a pound Oct. 18, reflecting lower prices they paid for scrap. September refined copper output 139,880 tons (98,732 tons in August); deliveries, 144,571 tons (90,078 tons); stocks at end of period, 53,625 tons (49,350 tons.)

Silver: New York price reduced 0.375c on Oct. 19 to 91.625c an ounce. On Oct. 11 price had been advanced 0.125c an ounce to 92.00c.

Tin: Spot Straits tin 96.125c a pound at New York on Oct. 19; prompt tin at 96.00c.

Quicksilver: Spot quicksilver of domestic and European origin quoted at $278-$283 per flask on Oct. 19, up $2 from range of $276-$281 established on Oct. 11.

would be maintained should consuming demand fall off.

Good Consumer Buying

Currently, there was little prospect of the Government getting much lead since buyers have been taking good round tonnages. However, the market displayed additional strength in view of the fact the GSA stood ready to take as much as 10,000 tons a month at the going market price.

Zinc Demand Quieter

Demand for zinc in recent trading tapered off, probably reflecting the fact that consumers had already pretty well covered their needs for October plus the fact that prices had developed an easy tone on the London Metal Exchange. Limited tonnages of Prime Western zinc were sold at 13.00c a pound East St. Louis.

Production of all grades of zinc in September dropped 1,426 tons, to 83,448 tons from 84,874 tons in August. Shipments in September were down 3,378 tons, to 83,664 tons from 87,042 tons in the preceding month. Stocks at the end of September declined also, by 3,917 tons to 42,167 tons from the 46,084 tons in the hand of producers at the end of August.

No Penang Tin Strike

No strike occurred at the Eastern Smelting Company at Penang. The union representing some 400 workers had threatened to strike on October 4 but a settlement was reached in time ot avoid any stoppage at the smelter.

The domestic tin trade had taken the view that a strike would force prices up substantially, and that a settlement would only cause a slight, moderate decline. Actually, prices in the New York tin market were fairly steady, spot Straits tin closing at 96.25c on October 4, and holding at 96.125c on October 5, 6 and 7.

During the period in review, September 22-October 7, the price for spot Straits tin moved from 97.25c a pound to 96.125c a pound. The 97.25c price reflected the strike then current on the New York waterfront. The high for the period, 97.25c, was registered on September 22 and 23, and the low of 96.125c registered on October 3, 5, 6 and 7.

Silver Price Up 1⅛c

Handy and Harman quoted the New York silver price at 91.875c an ounce on September 30, a boost of 1.125c from the 90.75c-an-ounce level established on July 15. At the new level of 91.875c, the highest since 1920, demand for silver tapered off. Trade authorities, however, believed the current price will make available to consumers most of the newly-mined domestic silver which has been going to the U. S. Treasury at 90.50c an ounce. The Treasury had been selling silver to eastern consumers at 91.00c an ounce but in early October the price moved up to 92.25c (91.00c an ounce base price plus 1.25c an ounce for freight and handling charges from the San Francisco mint to New York) because the Government's silver supply in the east had diminished.

Aluminum Unchanged

Primary aluminum producers maintained their price at 24.40c a pound, f. o. b., for 30-pound ingots of 99 per cent plus material. Aluminum producers, whose output has been increased sharply, were looking ahead and taking advantage of high copper prices by actively wooing industries that traditionally had only used copper.

Quicksilver Supplies Tight

Prices for quicksilver during the month in review continued to move upward, reflecting the tight spot supply situation. Spot metal, of European and domestic origin, was quoted at $274 to $279 per flask of 76 pounds on October 7 as against the last quoted range in this space of $269 to $272. Mexican quicksilver prices were virtually on a parity with those of European and domestic metal. Mexican material was extremely scarce and reports from south of the border were to the effect that several mines and refining facilities had been badly damaged by hurricanes.

Platinum Price Firmer

Spot platinum in the dealer market was quoted at $97 an ounce but refiners still maintained their official price at $91 an ounce. Instead of a $91 to $97 range, trade quarters indicated that a more realistic range would be around $93 to $97. The spot supply situation had tightened, particularly since Russia virtually ceased making offerings of the metal. At the same time, domestic consuming demand increased, particularly from the oil refining industry.

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WIRE SERVICE — A special telegraph and telephone service on market developments and price changes in copper, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, iron and steel.

NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS **425 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.**

Daily Metal Quotations in September, 1955

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter

(In Cents Per Pound)

SEPTEMBER	Copper					Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	95.625	95.50	15.00	14.80	12.50	13.00	12.75	13.85	14.00	24.40	33.00	90.75
2	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	95.375	95.375	15.00	14.80	12.50	13.00	12.75	13.85	14.00	24.40	33.00	90.75
3	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	....
6	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	95.25	95.25	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
7	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.00	95.50	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
8	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	95.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
9	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.375	95.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
10	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.75	95.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
12	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	....
13	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	95.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
14	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	95.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
15	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	96.00	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
16	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.50	96.25	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
17	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.50	96.25	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
19	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	...
20	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.00	96.75	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
21	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	97.125	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
22	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.375	97.25	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
23	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	97.125	15.00	14.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
23	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	97.25	97.125	15.25	15.05	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
24	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.25	15.05	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	...
26	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.625	96.50	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
27	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.75	96.625	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
28	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.75	96.625	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
29	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.75	96.625	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	90.75
30	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.625	96.50	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
Av.	**43.00**	**50.00**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**96.607**	**96.256**	**15.12**	**14.92**	**12.96**	**13.46**	**13.21**	**14.31**	**14.46**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**90.79**
HI.	**43.00**	**50.00**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**97.375**	**97.25**	**15.50**	**15.30**	**13.00**	**13.50**	**13.25**	**14.35**	**14.50**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**91.87**
LO.	**43.00**	**50.00**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**95.25**	**95.25**	**15.00**	**14.80**	**12.50**	**13.00**	**12.75**	**13.85**	**14.00**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**90.75**

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DAILY METAL REPORTER
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British Metal Markets

(Continued from page 13)

price to 15½ cents. For some months the possibility of the U. S. price going up had been voiced from time to time, but iin view of the stories that the stockpile was unlikely to be a buyer at more than 15 cents a pound, people here had settled down to the view that the 15 cent figure was unlikely to be increased.

When the news of the advance came, there was a sympathetic upward movement here, but this proved to be rather short-lived, and on balance prices have shown little change. As far as consumption is concerned, the position here has under-gone very little change. Demand this year has continued on quite a good scale, with the main increase in the production of tetraethyl lead. Cable makers' consumption of lead has, of course, been much better this year than in 1954, but this is more a matter of recovery to the former level than an absolute gain in consumption.

As far as the outlook is concerned, it is generally felt that European demand will probably be pretty well maintained at any rate until the end of the year, although there is some doubt whether it will quite equal the best levels seen earlier in 1955. The real key to the situation in a broad sense, however, lies in the United States, and so long as consumption there is maintained and/or the stockpile remains willing to take up any surplus domestic metal which may arise, there seems little chance of any appreciable movement in price levels over here.

Zinc Steady

After the harder tone in prices earlier in September following the rise in the U. S. price to 13 cents a lb., the market here has slipped back a point or two, but still retains essentially the very steady aspect it has worn now for a good many months.

The outlook as regards demand in this country is over-shadowed a little by the threat to the motorcar industry through Australian import cuts, and possiible Government actioin to still further discourage U. K. consumer buying, but with most of the consuming works still holding good order books, there seems no reason to get at all pessimistic for the present.

Possibly the most vulnerable section is the brass trade where, owing to the rapid recession in copper prices recently, new business is apt to be held up pending a clarification of the copper price outlook. As far as can be seen, supplies should remain adequate for consumers' needs, although in view of some of the impressive estimates which have been made of American requirements of special high grade metal over the next twelve months, it may be that temporary shortages in certain grades will occur.

U. K. LEAD CONSUMPTION

Production during July totalled 5,117 tons of refined, and consumption during the month (full details of which are given below) totalled 14,325 tons of imported virgin and 5,864 tons of English refined.

	July 1955	Jan.-July 1954	Jan.-July 1955
Cables	7,317	47,072	61,036
Batteries—as metal	1,958	17,737	16,840
Battery Oxides	1,982	16,319	16,724
Tetraethyl Lead	1,473	7,166	12,600
Other Oxides & Compounds	2,162	16,460	16,098
White Lead	684	6,533	6,434
Shot	275	2,899	2,663
Sheet & Pipe	6,732	45,309	45,242
Foil & Collapsible Tubes	368	2,807	2,969
Other Rolled & Extruded	665	4,264	4,804
Solder	1,071	7,298	7,975
Alloys	1,212	8,411	9,329
Misc. Uses	1,095	7,789	7,868
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	26,994	190,064	210,582
Of which:			
Imported Virgin Lead	14,325	111,656	118,936
English Refined	5,864	34,820	39,214
Scrap including remelted	6,805	43,588	52,432

U. K. ZINC CONSUMPTION

Full details of consumption are given in the following table:-

	July 1955	Jan.-July 1954	Jan.-July 1955
Brass	8,514	62,220	71,278
Galvanising	7,109	61,568	62,834
Of which:			
General	2,459	19,236	20,112
Sheet	2,196	20,412	20,428
Wire	1,298	12,105	12,776
Tube	1,156	9,815	9,518
Rolled Zinc	1,720	12,638	13,257
Zinc Oxide	2,041	18,211	18,649
Zinc Diecasting & Forming Alloy	2,635	19,553	24,056
Zinc Dust	691	5,038	6,488
Misc. Uses	985	6,986	7,035
TOTAL ALL TRADES	23,695	186,214	203,597
Of which:			
Virgin Zinc: High Purity (99.99%)	2,893	21,394	26,025
Electro & High Grade (99.95)	4,500	37,502	37,821
Prime Western gob & debased	9,354	76,823	84,270
Remelted Zinc	328	2,980	3,277
Brass & other Copper Alloy Scrap (zinc content)	4,040	28,073	30,810
Scrap Zinc Metal, Alloy, Residues etc. (zinc content)	2,580	19,442	21,394

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P • D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionica	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO R H C	United States Metals Refining Company	Fire Refined High Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
• • • (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M. R	Phelps Dodge Corporation †United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners

Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
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Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionica
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
1954	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
July	197,241	9,955	213,020	202,717	239,635	— 5,824	—10,305	—16,129
Aug.	175,919	9,585	205,130	195,880	230,974	—19,626	— 8,661	—28,287
Sept.	187,872	7,674	196,275	199,432	220,823	— 729	—10,151	—10,880
Oct.	207,927	10,338	197,314	212,486	211,207	+20,951	— 9,616	+11,335
Nov.	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+13,991
Dec.	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	—14,726	+11,950	— 2,776
1954 Total	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	— 695	—139,605	—140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	— 3,841	—23,359	—27,200
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	—16,362	—12,375
Mar.	231,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	229,774	12,305	251,791	233,777	219,960	— 9,712	+19,125	+ 9,413
June	232,058	11,898	240,499	248,449	209,945	+ 3,416	—10,015	— 6,599
July	167,746	8,279	159,499	149,643	219,643	+16,626	+ 9,698	+26,324
Aug.	195,394	10,138	209,974	200,049	230,022	— 3,441	+10,379	+ 6,938
Sept.	235,920	13,784	248,481	262,118	228,002	+ 1,223	— 2,020	— 797
In U. S. A.								
July	66,723	9,597	107,193	97,436	68,077	.....	— 212	.....
Aug.	53,263	8,784	104,693	92,475	58,648	.....	—10,429	.....
Sept.	62,714	7,168	88,786	88,198	48,775	.....	— 9,873	.....
Oct.	69,243	9,988	92,918	105,293	32,290	.....	—15,485	.....
Nov.	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec.	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+10,014	.....
1954 Total	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	—40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	— 1,126	.....
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	— 1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,599	122,129	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,042	11,731	135,042	124,853	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....
June	90,645	11,295	130,881	132,730	38,533	.....	— 4,807	.....
July	31,346	7,614	51,182	60,143	36,293	.....	— 2,240	.....
Aug.	67,990	9,364	98,732	90,078	49,350	.....	+13,057	.....
Sept.	94,755	12,735	139,880	144,571	53,625	.....	+ 4,275	.....
Outside U. S. A.*								
1954								
July	130,518	358	105,827	105,281	170,558	.....	—10,093	.....
Aug.	122,656	801	100,437	103,405	172,326	.....	+ 1,768	.....
Sept.	125,158	506	107,489	110,234	172,048	.....	— 278	.....
Oct.	138,684	350	104,396	107,193	177,917	.....	+ 5,869	.....
Nov.	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	179,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec.	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	—99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	—22,233	.....
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	—14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	103,764	148,973	.....	+ 4,636	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	134,732	574	116,749	108,924	176,620	.....	+18,544	.....
June	141,413	603	108,317	115,719	171,412	.....	— 5,208	.....
July	135,900	765	109,659	89,500	183,350	.....	+11,938	.....
Aug.	127,405	774	110,242	110,701	180,672	.....	— 6,295	.....
Sept.	141,165	1,049	108,601	117,547	174,377	.....	— 6,295	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Price, Del. Conn. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.36
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	33.45
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	36.00
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	36.00
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	36.00
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	38.975
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	46.50
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	....
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	33.56
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	36.00
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	36.00
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	37.46
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	....
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	....

Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	42.58
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	42.78
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	39.76
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	42.74
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	43.77
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	45.50
Sept.	34.825	29.00	30.80	nom.
Oct.	34.825	29.053	33.22	....
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	....
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	....
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Mar.	319,356	47,685	292,447	291,979	122,980	—217,385
Apr.	342,771	53,501	295,096	298,532	116,319	—197,356
May	364,197	49,952	293,794	285,425	126,972	—165,070
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,707
July	375,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,657
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	112,311	309,219	232,875	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	98,418	—131,791

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,158	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162
May	2,455	14,264	16,557	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,028	10,857	8,687	15,133
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765
July	2,581	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,380	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	.....
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	.....
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	.....
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641
May	37,262	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	32,267	21,746	21,660	22,269	23,708
June	32,613	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141
July	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513
Aug.	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,484	27,012
Sept.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,342
Oct.	23,527	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	.....
Nov.	22,966	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	.....
Dec.	20,488	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,278	.....
Total ...	372,812	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,238	.....
Aver. ...	31,068	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1951				
Ttl.	41,119	2,422	884,788	928,330
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
May	3,136	151	68,168	71,455
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,062	83,291
Feb.	5,338	185	78,058	83,581
Mar.	6,654	220	86,854	93,728
Apr.	5,644	190	83,274	89,108
May	4,606	199	85,984	90,789
June	5,192	189	84,126	89,507
July	4,677	169	28,507	33,353
Aug.	5,028	125	61,500	66,653

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1953				
Av.	33.955	20.405	20.855	20.036
1954				
Aug.	27.12	25.62	24.12	23.74
Sept.	27.51	26.01	24.51	24.62
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00
June	35.57	34.07	32.32	31.61
July	37.39	35.89	34.04	33.06
Aug.	39.93	38.43	36.40	34.24
Sept.	43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1953				
Av.	23.524	21.934	18.862	14.127
1954				
Aug.	26.81	25.25	21.64	17.15
Sept.	27.01	25.51	21.85	17.35
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18
June	34.79	33.29	27.77	20.63
July	36.83	35.33	30.15	22.535
Aug.	39.74	38.24	32.67	23.76
Sept.	43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1948	21,328	511,356	532,684	38,644	490,630
1949	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952	.....	532,778	558,117	.....	492,094
1953					
November	58,236	52,562	110,798	67,494	43,234
December	67,494	48,687	116,181	81,152	35,007
Total	.....	533,883	577,443	.....	488,437
1954					
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
	(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)				(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1948	114,253	42,080	2,258	97,637	4,921	41,524	8,076	215,150
1949	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
June	6,420	3,315	290	7,018	528	5,892	196	20,481
July	5,123	3,161	35	6,304	205	5,047	168	15,609
Aug.	5,226	2,335	120	9,435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept.	6,494	2,162	105	7,274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00
Feb.	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00
Mar.	19.00	13.404	12.94	15.00
Apr.	18.92	12.64	13.91	15.00
May	15.731	12.75	14.00	15.00
June	15.26	13.413	14.11	15.00
July	16.00	13.683	14.00	15.00
Aug.	16.00	14.00	14.06	15.00
Sept.	16.00	13.74	14.60	15.12
Oct.	14.426	13.50	14.975	....
Nov.	14.18	13.50	15.00	....
Dec.	14.125	13.50	15.00	....
Av.	16.47	13.485	14.06	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00
Feb.	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00
Mar.	24.00	18.404	17.94	20.00
Apr.	23.92	17.64	18.91	20.00
May	20.81	17.75	19.00	20.00
June	20.65	19.413	19.11	20.00
July	21.00	18.683	19.00	20.00
Aug.	21.00	19.00	19.06	20.00
Sept.	21.00	18.74	19.60	20.12
Oct.	19.48	18.50	19.975	....
Nov.	19.18	18.50	20.00	....
Dec.	19.125	18.50	20.00	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478
Feb.	963	1,162	1,422	1,647
Mar.	769	1,202	1,194	1,321
Apr.	850	1,245	1,150	1,281
May	1,137	1,455	1,391	1,572
June	1,535	2,004	1,834	1,794
July	2,526	2,528	2,288	2,024
Aug	2,905	2,707	2,481	2,774
Sept.	2,874	2,852	2,728	....
Oct.	3,112	2,825	2,667	....
Nov.	2,168	2,173	2,410	....
Dec.	1,975	1,890	1,796	....
Total	22,453	23,614	23,149	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Antimonial lead	Total Stocks
1949							
Jan. 1	76,373	9,697	4,101	17,939	29,050	9,594	146,754
1950							
Jan. 1	95,481	16,364	3,696	15,651	61,329	9,095	201,526
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
Nov. 1	79,283	19,446	2,664	26,785	42,494	15,742	186,414
Dec. 1	73,348	19,916	2,868	24,303	50,996	16,498	187,929
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1949 Total	420,122	93,061	513,183	58,447	571,630
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953					
November	26,904	13,603	40,507	4,016	44,523
December	28,812	10,767	39,579	3,580	43,159
Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	48,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		Dec. 29	14.50
Oct. 7	13.75	Dec. 31	14.75
Oct. 14	13.00	1953	
Nov. 10	12.75	Jan. 7	14.50
Nov. 16	12.50	Jan. 12	14.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Feb. 2	13.50
1950		Mar. 4	13.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Mar. 10	13.50
Mar. 14	10.50	Apr. 7	13.00
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 16	12.50
Apr. 26	11.00	Apr. 21	12.00
May 4	11.25	Apr. 29	12.50
May 10	11.50	May 18	12.75
May 11	12.00	May 19	13.00
June 23	11.50	May 26	13.15
1951		June 11	13.50
June 28	11.00	July 20	13.75
July 12	11.50	July 23	14.00
July 13	12.00	Sept. 16	13.50
Aug. 15	13.00	1954	
Aug. 21	14.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Sept. 1	15.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Oct. 2	**19.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Oct. 31	17.00	Mar. 26	13.25
1952		Mar. 29	13.50
Apr. 29	18.00	Apr. 1	13.75
May 2	17.00	Apr. 12	14.00
May 12	15.00	June 2	14.25
June 23	15.50	June 15	14.00
June 24	16.00	Aug. 25	14.25
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 7	14.50
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 15	14.75
Oct. 22	13.50	Oct. 4	14.875
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 5	15.00
Nov. 10	14.20	1955	
Nov. 11	14.50	Oct. 23	15.00-
Nov. 20	14.25		15.50
Nov. 24	14.00	Oct. 26	15.50
Dec. 22	14.25		

*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling. **OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,985	12,385
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	11,740
May	9,931	10,764	11,882	11,055
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	10,233
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	9,779
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	7,252
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	.....
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	.....
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	.....
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	6,202
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	5,343
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	4,737
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	4,792
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	1,153
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	2,946
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	....
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	....
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	....
Dec.	3,947	3,060	5,255	....
Total	56,854	61,762	59,875	.....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1955 Jan.–July	June	July
Ammunition	25,866	4,005	3,139
Bearing metals	17,322	2,577	2,119
Brass and bronze	12,779	2,088	1,382
Cable covering	65,080	10,309	5,105
Calking lead	34,064	5,660	4,951
Casting metals	7,971	1,353	1,101
Collapsible tubes	5,164	877	453
Foil	2,661	406	431
Pipes, traps and bends	16,983	2,549	2,197
Sheet lead	17,430	2,460	2,118
Solder	51,150	7,740	6,877
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	100,622	15,245	14,133
(oxides)	95,472	14,733	13,295
Terne metal	1,372	205	246
Type metal	14,410	2,235	1,972
Total	468,347	72,442	59,519
Pigments:			
White lead	10,535	2,079	1,475
Red lead and litharge	50,773	8,470	5,650
Pigment colors	8,191	1,407	1,189
Other†	4,874	926	1,290
Total	74,373	12,882	9,604
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	92,298	13,134	12,233
Misc. chemicals	346	41	59
Total	92,644	13,175	12,292
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	3,036	511	317
Galvanizing	1,206	202	125
Lead plating	416	59	24
Weights and ballast	3,987	722	584
Total	8,645	1,494	1,050
Other Uses Unclassified	9,749	1,883	351
Total Reported	653,758	101,876	82,816
Estimated unreported consumption	7,000	1,000	1,000
Total	660,700	102,900	83,500
Daily average‡	3,117	3,427	2,703

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb.	24,552	25,837	28,926
Mar.	25,226	29,442	33,225
Apr.	24,869	25,820	28,656
May	24,350	28,637	31,092
June	23,612	28,574	32,627
July	23,455	25,968	26,994
Aug.	20,599	25,671	.....
Sept.	27,426	30,631	.....
Oct.	28,014	30,123	.....
Nov.	27,358	30,142	.....
Dec.	26,582	28,840	.....
Total	303,753	335,471	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Apr.	48.85	34.50	28.50	28.50
May	42.077	34.50	28.50	28.50
June	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
July	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Aug.	39.00	34.50	28.50	30.66
Sept.	39.00	34.50	28.50	33.00
Oct.	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Nov.	35.62	33.68	28.50	....
Dec.	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Av.	42.17	33.93	28.50	....

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 May	June	July
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	32,598	17,261	22,045
Canada (s.t.)	34	1	...
Belgium	2,069	...	...
Denmark	600	1,302	1,022
France	2,775	3,119	4,467
Germany, W.‡	9,266	8,087	...
Italy*	1,455	...	...
Netherlands	3,038	2,405	...
Norway	482	1,286	...
Sweden	948	1,635	737
Switzerland	1,490	924	1,702
U. K. (l.t.)	9,729	10,223	16,840
India†† (l.t.)	1,630	910	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	11	12	18
Canada (s.t.)	6,416	9,897	8,340
Belgium	4,459	...	...
Denmark	390	374	505
France	35	332	382
Germany, W.‡	2,569	3,694	...
Netherlands	106	917	...
No. Rhodesia†† (l.t.)	1,077	936	...
Australia†† (l.t.)	11,243	...	...

† Refined.
‡ Includes scrap.
* Includes lead alloys.
†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955 Jan.–July	June	July
Ore (gross weight)	63,867	7,203	6,442
Peru	2,131	...	...
Greece	861	...	492
Italy	1,072	...	410
Sweden	1,240	400	323
Algeria	2,275	611	...
Fr. Morocco	51,386	5,155	5,217
Fr. Eq. Africa	3,101	1,037	...
Tunisia	1,801	...	...
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	310	...	...
Germany (W.)	5	...	...
Rhodesia	305	...	...
Non-argentiferous	25,435	3,119	4,467
Belgium	2,342	942	391
Germany (W.)	2,299	374	540
Greece	60	...	...
U. Kingdom	5	...	...
Algeria	69	12	5
Fr. Morocco	6,256	70	1,636
Tunisia	14,402	1,721	1,895
Other countries	2	...	...
Antimonial lead	657	...	...

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on June 30	Received during July	Consumed during July	Stocks at plants on July 31
Refined soft lead	82,935	48,603	52,296	79,242
Antimonial lead	19,880	18,506	20,191	18,195
Unmelted white scrap	3,010	1,664	1,944	2,730
Percentage metals	9,767	4,516	4,667	9,616
Copper-base scrap	1,521	1,515	1,449	1,587
Drosses, residues, etc.	6,573	2,003	1,363	7,213
Total	123,686	76,807	*81,910	118,583

* Excludes 906 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

July

	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metals, Drosses, Etc.	Total
Metal products	49,977	9,542	59,519
Pigments	8,695	3	8,698
Chemicals	12,292	...	12,292
Miscellaneous	1,032	18	1,050
Unclassified	491	72	†351
Total	72,487	†9,423	*81,910

† Overstatement of 212 tons previously reported is subtracted to bring totals into balance.
* Excludes 906 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955 Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	151,709	16,840	32,272
Australia	86,133	8,198	21,979
Canada	42,304	6,045	9,008
Yugoslavia	4,353	347	...
United States	5,812	325	525
Peru	5,698	1,500	750
Other countries	7,409	425	10

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

		Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Shipments: Export & Drawback	Shipments: Gov't Acc't	Shipments: Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1947	Tl.	175,500	848,027	698,281	117,305	140,230	955,816	68,011	59,705	2,323
1947	Mo.	Av.	70,669	58,190	9,775	11,686	79,651			
1948	Tl.	68,647	850,015	770,396	69,910	57,598	897,904	20,848	51,318	2,323
1948	Mo.	Avg.	70,842	64,200	5,826	4,800	74,826			
1949	Tl.	20,848	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740	94,221	42,625	2,384
1949	Mo.	Avg.	72,509	54,024	4,744	7,627	66,395			
1950	Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	15,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950	Mo.	Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974			
1951	Tl.	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951	Mo.	Avg.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568			
1952	Tl.	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627
1952	Mo.	Avg.	80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			
1953										
July		97,285	80,825	69,498	94	4,612	74,204	103,906	32,327	2,607
Aug.		103,906	83,241	65,450	428	3,372	69,250	117,897	32,988	2,685
Sept.		117,897	81,211	55,167	165	2,215	57,547	141,561	27,323	2,704
Oct.		141,561	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,950	2,711
Nov.		158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,685	165,623	29,437	2,530
Dec.		165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,896	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total		.....	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	.....	.....	2,661
Monthly		Avg.	80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			2,661
1954										
Jan.		180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.		198,712	68,020	67,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.		199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.		201,100	70,255	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May		200,740	73,645	61,559	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,624	2,376
June		209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July		201,124	70,749	59,157	1,476	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.		198,027	71,810	58,188	1,525	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,059	2,316
Sept.		193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004
Oct.		175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.		152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.		134,639	85,166	75,105	2,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total		.....	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
1955										
Jan.		124,277	86,076	70,863	2,644	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777
Feb.		117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.		96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.		90,837	83,786	89,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793
May		74,579	86,177	83,336	3,802	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780
June		63,184	84,458	92,212	1,492	5,335	99,039	48,603	57,231	2,815
July		48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,738
Aug.		51,290	84,874	87,042	885	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738
Sept.		46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
May	34,790	27,398	17,748	5,082	3,408	88,426
June	32,758	27,099	17,564	5,309	3,129	85,859
July	30,535	22,832	12,361	4,053	3,250	73,031
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	11.50
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	11.93
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	12.00
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	12.25
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	12.50
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	12.50
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	12.96
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	....
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	12.85
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	13.28
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	13.35
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	13.60
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	13.85
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	13.85
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	14.31
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	....
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	....

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	21,179	25,615	29,192
Feb.	20,311	25,286	28,814
Mar.	21,662	29,001	33,451
Apr.	20,421	26,084	27,741
May	20,105	27,551	29,237
June	21,141	29,665	31,467
July	19,226	23,012	23,695
Aug.	17,341	22,102	.....
Sept.	26,465	30,413	.....
Oct.	26,865	28,543	.....
Nov.	26,982	27,901	.....
Dec.	26,689	29,344	.....
Total	269,170	324,517	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Total	156,334	78,284	349,264	583,882
1950				
Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951				
Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
May	13,746	5,210	21,075	40,031
June	14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,898	5,661	21,646	41,205
Feb.	13,097	5,075	21,217	39,389
Mar.	14,540	6,173	24,503	45,216
Apr.	13,772	6,074	23,040	42,886
May	13,553	5,665	25,055	44,273
June	13,975	5,447	24,025	43,477
July	13,777	5,180	22,860	41,817
Aug.	14,163	5,200	23,115	42,478

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Ttl.	8,719	156,400	238,843	404,032
1950				
Ttl.	8,470	163,489	257,766	429,875
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
May	737	10,970	13,697	25,404
June	782	11,446	14,025	26,253
July	681	11,253	13,430	25,364
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	817	12,300	14,230	27,347
Feb.	751	12,077	14,176	27,004
Mar.	847	13,187	16,927	30,961
Apr.	900	12,417	15,285	28,602
May	927	12,032	15,848	28,807
June	890	11,914	15,638	28,442
July	727	10,922	14,197	25,846
Aug.	787	12,023	13,680	26,490

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1950				
Ttl.	2,061	2,108,756	282,866	2,391,683
1951				
Ttl.	2,511	1,749,580	205,452	1,957,543
1952				
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953				
Ttl	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
June	147	139,738	40,790	180,675
July	154	130,562	33,735	164,451
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708	163,887
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104	175,990
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476	167,677
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853	151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000	142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Jan.	208	139,090	6,572	145,870
Feb.	156	134,261	87	134,460
Mar.	203	147,799	2,706	150,708
Apr.	162	146,255	49	146,466
May	144	147,473	7,299	154,916
June	156	139,698	20,168	160,022
July	140	91,964	38,561	130,665
Aug.	171	116,842	39,741	156,754

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1952 Total	158,004	391,707	38,515,679	31,825	**39,100,923
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954					
May	11,708	22,076	3,267,752	1,955	3,303,491
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	5,575	3,228,180
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	4,594	2,963,209
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	6,115	3,001,210
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,486	2,827,355
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162	2,715,113
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936	2,989,153
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500	3,038,860
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288
1955					
January	19,903	36,385	3,005,085	1,042	3,062,415
February	9,841	37,040	2,952,610	9	2,999,500
March	13,317	39,770	3,495,476	417	3,495,476
April	7,573	36,590	3,248,004	8	3,292,175
May	10,355	35,539	3,360,797	1,063	3,407,754
June	11,497	35,350	3,127,264	2,521	3,176,632
July	7,475	32,907	2,374,016	4,948	2,419,346
August	10,645	38,100	2,654,736	5,297	2,708,778

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.
**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	48,767	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203
Feb.	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236
Mar.	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272
Apr.	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394
May	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128
June	48,577	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,633
July	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669
Aug.	54,953	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,550
Sept.	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	.....
Oct.	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	.....
Nov.	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	.....
Dec.	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	.....
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,000	1,460,586	1,026,085

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1950 Total	42,068	37,656	79,724
1951 Total	39,967	33,837	73,804
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
April	3,643	3,708	7,351
May	3,229	3,335	6,564
June	3,609	3,212	6,821
July	1,997	2,940	4,937
August	2,779	2,795	5,574
September	2,840	3,797	6,637
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541
February	2,753	2,851	5,604
March	3,560	2,780	6,340
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.
† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb.	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.25
Apr.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.08
May	85.405	85.25	85.25	88.928
June	82.75	85.25	82.25	89.71
July	82.886	82.25	85.25	90.49
Aug.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.75
Sept.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.795
Oct.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Nov.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Dec.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Av.	84.94	85.183	85.25	....

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	68,562	12,675	4,413
Canada	13,654	2,710	195
Mexico	8,088	981	198
Cuba	12,110	1,906	1,777
Bolivia	1,486	225	102
Chile	13,918	2,484	1,905
Peru	5,094	797	218
Cyprus	2,146	...	...
Philippines	5,554	1,751	4
U. of S. Africa	4,979	1,397	..
Australia	1,372	407	...
Other countries	161	17	14
Blister copper (content)	150,126	20,303	27,875
Canada	290	...	...
Mexico	17,351	2,559	2,781
Chile	83,435	13,611	10,683
Belg. Congo	5,984	1,091	1,091
N. Rhodesia	35,012	1,667	8,320
U. of S. Africa	2,218	555	1,108
Turkey	547	...	547
Australia	4,469	...	3,345
Peru	820	820	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	87,193	14,449	12,283
Canada	35,691	6,354	4,503
Mexico	2,589	514	344
Chile	37,620	6,575	4,484
Peru	6,447	759	552
Germany (W.)	140	...	140
Norway	125	...	125
Yugoslavia	249	...	83
Belg. Congo	2,928	247	638
Other countries	1,404	...	1,404
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined	305,881	47,427	44,571
In rolls, sheets or rods	5,205	598	560
Old and scrap (content)	5,090	1,079	778
Composition metal (content)	20	...	1
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	4,181	863	1,232

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Slabs, blocks, etc.	14,736	1,550	756
Canada	8	...	...
Mexico	223	38	...
Argentina	6,063	...	...
Brazil	3	...	...
Chile	2	...	2
Belgium	2,492	560	280
U. Kingdom	5,712	896	448
Korea	132	...	22
Other countries	101	56	4
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slab, blocks	14,736	1,550	756
Scrap: ashes, dross & skimmings	13,516	2,340	1,480
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	1,485	227	226
Alloys ex brass and bronze	97	...	2
Die castings	510	91	57

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	4,281	1,757	119
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	123,690	15,702	9,544
Canada	742	103	175
Brazil	6,072	1,648	496
Austria	424	56	45
Belgium	1,000	...	...
Denmark	56	...	56
France	33,464	5,003	4,061
Germany (W.)	23,199	3,852	1,756
Italy	6,354	334	145
Netherlands	9,303	1,328	545
Norway	1,792	112	280
Sweden	3,892	280	644
Switzerland	6,379	617	520
U. Kingdom	23,753	1,425	761
India	1,614	302	...
Japan	24	...	...
Australia	5,016	493	...
Other countries	606	89	60
Total Exports:			
Crude and ref.	127,971	17,459	9,663
Pipes and tubes	774	95	86
Plates & sheets	158	10	17
Rods	102	40	3
Wire, bare	3,843	557	632
Building wire and cable‡	2,538	384	355
Weatherproof wire‡	494	72	26
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.‡	29,899	2,063	3,028

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
‡ Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Lead Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Lead ore, conc., matte and base bullion (cont.)	2	2	...
Mexico	2	2	...
Pigs and bars	209	12	18
Canada	1	...	...
Cuba	11	2	...
Chile	72	...	...
Colombia	7	2	...
Venezuela	13	...	...
Philippines	28	...	2
Other countries	66	8	5
Dominican Republic	11	...	11
Total Exports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	211	14	18
Sheets and pipes	412	9	31
Typemetal	220	23	33
Antimonial	304	41	48
Scrap	1,968	724	332

Comparative Metal Prices

	1939 Av.	OPA Nov. 1946	1955 Oct. 19
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del Valley)	11.20	14,375	43.00-45.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	15.50
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.	5.05	5.05	13.00-
New York, del.	....	....	13.50-14.00
Tin, Spot—Straits, N. Y.	....	....	96.125
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	24.40
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	96,351	16,762	10,595
Canada	17,186	2,742	1,000
Mexico	1,338	213	40
Guatemala	2,288	247	312
Honduras	1,445	153	71
Bolivia	7,952	1,353	1,697
Chile	175	175	...
Colombia	427	...	427
Peru	23,782	2,389	5,577
U. of S. Africa	25,381	7,890	...
Australia	14,787	1,443	1,292
Philippines	1,533	157	179
Other countries	57	...	...
Pigs and bars	137,147	17,261	22,045
Canada	23,789	3,981	2,702
Mexico	37,647	6,510	9,195
Peru	14,042	1,387	1,624
Belgium	231	231	...
Denmark	1,357	110	224
Spain	5,429	1,213	689
U. Kingdom	47	...	26
Yugoslavia	19,070	2,260	2,480
Algeria	2,207	...	2,207
Fr. Morocco	5,241	...	...
Australia	28,033	1,569	2,898
Other countries	54	...	...
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	233,498	34,023	32,640
Lead, scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	9,744	1,866	1,817
Antimonial led & typemetal	5,488	803	1,160
Lead content thereof	4,807	693	1,002

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Zinc ore (content)	254,246	38,949	35,802
Canada	90,505	15,342	11,585
Mexico	104,008	17,277	15,040
Guatemala	3,607	212	312
Honduras	728	105	75
Bolivia	606	151	133
Colombia	124	...	41
Chile	2,055	35	839
Peru	47,779	4,744	7,701
U. of S. Africa	2,830	602	...
Australia	1,811	456	55
Philippines	192	25	20
Other countries	1	...	1
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	100,421	13,166	14,729
Canada	68,232	9,047	8,500
Mexico	5,107	1,360	886
Peru	4,627	335	966
Belgium	7,033	624	1,004
Germany (W.)	2,386	632	1,654
Italy	1,432	...	551
Netherlands	84	...	...
Belg. Congo	8,327	1,168	1,168
Rhodesia	281	...	...
Australia	2,912	...	...
Total Imports:			
Zinc, ore, blocks, pigs	354,667	52,115	50,531
Dross and skim.	102	...	...
Old & worn out	131	...	6

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (c)	Northern Rho-desia (c)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,559	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,498	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,383	37,459
1953															
Total	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,903	233,330	13,206	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954															
Feb.	68,034	18,370	5,146	28,673	1,465	19,359	939	11,404	1,330	718	10,052	...	2,483	25,947	3,573
Mar.	73,429	26,679	4,646	21,441	1,599	21,264	1,227	10,926	2,249	769	11,240	...	4,412	33,021	2,544
Apr.	70,977	27,940	4,380	21,116	2,412	22,494	1,176	13,289	3,135	728	11,074	...	4,446	36,250	4,863
May	71,571	27,664	4,057	22,782	2,620	21,104	1,128	11,670	3,094	711	11,030	...	5,011	32,154	2,631
June	74,113	26,077	5,650	28,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,654	...	4,492	31,982	4,158
July	66,070	26,562	5,650	34,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,097	720	10,519	...	3,276	32,077	4,147
Aug.	53,263	26,871	5,394	30,123	2,655	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	....	4,297	32,709	4,146
Sept. ...	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Oct.	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Nov.	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Dec.	85,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	....	2,570	32,321	4,222
1955															
Jan.	86,931	26,303	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,532	1,739	1,906	7,926	3,245
Feb.	89,078	25,088	4,495	38,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	10,099	2,189	4,744	16,597	3,341
Mar.	98,171	26,701	4,362	38,341	1,950	25,449	1,216	14,274	2,383	780	11,392	2,265	5,935	28,936	4,063
Apr.	93,669	25,202	4,946	38,510	2,434	24,951	1,297	8,355	2,252	740	10,906	1,335	4,114	33,467	4,468
May	95,042	25,718	4,677	38,735	2,616	24,642	1,236	11,772	2,487	743	.....	....	4,501	35,301	4,639
June	90,645	27,465	5,402	38,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	.....	....	4,308	35,166	2,700
July	31,846	.....	5,425	35,081	2,738	23,841	....	9,418	....	717	.....	....	....	34,306	....
Aug.	67,635	.....	4,829	.....	2,613	.....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	28,942	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, ect., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Moroco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,352	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952																
Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,382	217,293	21,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953																
Total	533,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Feb.	42,046	12,326	16,052	3,620	6,792	6,078	12,996	3,368	4,888	2,125	2,874	19,085	3,309	2,468	1,008	139,053
Mar.	50,808	14,243	22,638	5,303	6,416	5,767	14,445	3,963	6,033	5,832	3,276	17,244	3,297	2,917	1,400	163,582
Apr.	46,730	14,875	20,819	5,609	6,063	7,666	13,147	3,255	4,637	6,917	2,926	17,796	2,986	1,205	1,848	156,479
May	49,139	15,107	20,723	4,847	6,101	6,953	13,030	3,668	5,729	6,762	2,900	23,052	2,562	2,069	1,120	163,762
June	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,332	6,283	6,256	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,788	3,837	1,568	152,273
July	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	6,431	6,414	13,295	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,456	149,180
Aug.	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Sept.	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,587
Oct.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Nov.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Dec.	46,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
1955																
Jan.	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,355	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	158,826
Feb.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,999	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,458	7,142	3,644	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	147,142
Mar.	50,368	14,332	19,995	5,978	7,102	6,850	14,512	4,304	5,771	6,994	3,395	17,182	1,004	2,355	672	160,754
Apr.	50,274	13,615	16,730	5,294	6,737	5,855	13,713	2,583	5,078	6,787	3,411	22,368	....	2,134	1,792	156,371
May	45,435	13,386	21,540	5,364	6,642	7,601	13,676	3,200	6,254	6,334	2,314	26,531	2,025	1,192	1,792	163,586
June	48,133	14,061	18,189	5,442	6,249	7,068	11,363	3,169	5,929	7,288	....	21,427	4,957	1,903	1,680	.....
July	23,850	.....	17,255	5,598	7,119	3,108	10,077	4,117	....	....	....	.....	3,746	2,231	1,680	.....
Aug.	36,912	.....	19,301	5,529	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1,680	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	206,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,556	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	99,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,228,017
1954																	
Feb.	68,020	15,199	4,710	1,078	18,963	8,988	13,872	6,676	4,974	2,114	3,629	1,933	1,210	7,711	8,961	2,380	170,123
Mar.	71,186	16,550	5,258	1,537	19,213	10,645	15,420	9,119	5,503	2,474	4,522	2,137	1,236	9,588	10,012	2,520	186,920
Apr.	70,258	16,250	4,798	1,365	19,262	10,413	16,287	6,808	5,832	2,452	4,102	1,921	1,256	9,526	9,736	2,520	181,876
May	73,654	16,530	5,090	1,689	20,096	10,485	16,859	7,253	5,992	2,562	4,153	1,990	1,386	9,880	10,031	2,576	189,225
June	71,540	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,014	9,365	5,857	2,479	4,042	1,986	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
July	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,573	20,222	10,341	15,764	6,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,475
Aug.	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	15,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,611	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,632	189,650
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,358	4,216	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	173,643
Oct.	67,047	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,438
1955																	
Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,905	9,891	2,660	206,691
Feb	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,739	10,244	14,722	7,372	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,221	8,792	8,745	2,660	190,540
Mar.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	19,096	11,275	16,867	9,031	6,879	2,422	3,165	2,003	1,457	10,863	9,378	2,744	213,923
Apr.	83,786	21,301	5,136	1,770	19,279	10,582	16,409	7,392	6,393	2,519	4,168	2,198	1,421	10,750	7,737	2,632	203,473
May	86,177	21,600	5,271	1,870	20,280	11,219	16,985	6,870	6,639	2,609	4,460	2,337	1,369	7,383	8,508	2,688	206,265
June	84,458	20,565	5,173	2,124	19,837	10,715	16,476	6,480	6,480	2,628	3,854	2,227	1,285	....	8,837	2,604	.....
July	84,400	21,769	5,297	1,725	19,563	10,463	16,918	5,902	6,802	2,737	4,238	....	....	....	10,413	2,660	.....
Aug.	84,877	22,029	5,168	1,880	.....	.....	.....	8,751	....	....	4,422	....	....	....	.....	2,576	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothemic. (d) The above totals omits produc-

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	131,968	55,344	61,480
Feb.	135,221	60,402	62,771
Mar.	146,911	60,084	70,185
Apr.	149,177	47,258	67,566
May	165,385	60,118	60,767
June	182,500	65,314	58,546
July	185,946	68,037	64,256
Aug.	198,609	67,307	99,628
Sept.	27,422	77,323	.....
Oct.	31,850	72,266	.....
Nov.	36,824	61,484	.....
Dec.	50,407	61,673	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	23,090	26,887	31,173
Feb.	27,486	32,653	32,274
Mar.	16,518	30,697	39,461
Apr.	13,781	28,312	37,587
May	17,144	30,005	45,226
June	29,007	29,793	38,760
July	26,868	30,437	30,816
Aug.	25,820	29,492	32,270
Sept.	28,290	26,298	.....
Oct.	22,886	28,958	.....
Nov.	29,279	22,269	.....
Dec.	29,174	26,937	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

At start of:	Virgin Zinc 1954	Virgin Zinc 1955	Zinc. Conc. 1954	Zinc. Conc. 1955
Jan.	27,652	49,554	45,731	47,200
Feb.	35,411	48,027	42,581	43,779
Mar.	37,646	45,679	33,912	44,176
Apr.	40,710	49,301	26,076	51,603
May	38,953	53,573	32,517	47,741
June	38,409	50,447	33,801	47,791
July	40,389	48,227	39,280	47,399
Aug.	45,825	54,562	43,705	50,649
Sept.	48,769	.....	41,467	.....
Oct.	47,314	.....	46,221	.....
Nov.	44,611	.....	41,885	.....
Dec.	51,226	.....	44,908	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955 Jan.–Aug.	1955 July	1955 Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	288,394	49,000	33,891
U. of S. Africa	1,464	495	2
N. Rhodesia	143,630	22,822	21,674
Canada	46,181	6,658	4,177
Belgium	5,982	253	327
Germany (W.)	6,544	11	18
Norway	†	†	†
Sweden	†	†	†
United States	13,224	2,973	1,835
Chile	40,748	12,089	3,573
Belg. Congo	2,450	500	500
Other countries	28,171	3,199	1,785
Of which:			
Electrolytic	173,227	31,395	19,542
Other refined	22,772	4,532	2,623
Blister or rough	90,500	12,356	11,615
Wrought and alloys	1,895	717	111
Total	288,394	49,000	33,891

† Included in other countries, if any.

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1950 Total	303,833	204,427	13,738	521,998	333,700	188,298
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
May	26,363	20,826	1,210	48,399	37,339	11,060
June	27,893	20,423	1,158	49,474	37,109	12,365
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716	....	53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143	....	52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962	....	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989	....	574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582	....	51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098	....	50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894	....	57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045	....	48,146	36,008	12,138
May	31,107	23,297	....	54,404	39,485	14,919
June	36,163	23,904	....	60,067	45,367	14,700
July	26,601	16,698	....	46,299	31,749	14,550

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955 Jan.–Aug.	1955 July	1955 Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.†	138,030	16,649	28,006
Zinc conc.	‡	9,518	‡
Australia	...	7,746	...
Burma	...	1,772	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	116,032	18,941	15,671
N. Rhodesia	3,068	400	974
Australia	6,527	1,582	1,343
Canada	68,892	9,473	7,156
Belgium	7,352	331	1,942
Germany (W.)	4,580	2,301	1,408
Netherlands	2,313	905	52
Norway	200	100	100
United States	7,695	801	467
Other countries	15,405	3,048	2,229
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	115,199	18,746	15,556
Other	833	195	115
Total	116,032	18,941	15,671

† Breakdown by countries not available for 1955.

‡ Not yet available.

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 May	1955 June	1955 July
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	13,048	13,166	14,729
Canada (s.t.)	9	5	...
Belgium	51	...	...
Denmark	604	250	262
France	663	1,231	1,247
Germany, W.†	5,955	5,202	...
Italy	567	558	...
Netherlands	543	765	...
Sweden	2,367	2,504	1,690
Switzerland†	1,205	1,220	758
U. K. (l.t.)	12,382	10,853	18,941
India†† (l.t.)	674	2,458	5,075
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	3,053	1,550	756
Canada (s.t.)	14,820	19,581	13,523
Belgium	8,044	...	...
France	106	71	62
Germany, W.†	952	1,942	...
Italy	1,285	1,256	...
Netherlands	1,607	898	...
Norway	2,199	2,698	...
Switzerland†	721	534	610
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	326	285	334
No. Rhodesia†† (l.t.)	2,837	1,721	2,827
Australia†† (l.t.)	1,329	...	...
Belg. Congo	2,954	2,180	...

† Includes scrap.

†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore: Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Tin Metal: Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954								
June	2,406	79	1,760	94	2,402	1,860	1,150	4,078
July	1,940	122	1,502	25	2,485	1,519	909	3,823
August	3,272	31	2,531	417	2,112	1,328	817	4,132
September	1,563	79	1,781	7	2,355	2,034	719	4,457
October	1,901	74	1,587	0	2,203	1,790	472	4,428
November	2,574	63	2,086	177	2,136	1,923	561	4,194
December	2,585	76	2,473	429	2,234	1,952	368	4,347
1955								
January	1,907	70	1,984	311	2,211	1,821	701	4,353
February	1,952	86	2,321	185	2,648	1,843	372	4,821
March	3,229	97	2,753	...	2,648	2,180	648	4,706
April	2,123	87	3,550	56	966	1,794	532	4,026
May	2,100	81	2,962	...	2,493	1,840	811	3,742
June	898	96	1,119	21	2,595	1,997	363	3,300
July	4,006	...	....	..3	....	1,615	1,581	3,232

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	24,221
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	23,922
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	21,981
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	21,286
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	.....
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	.....
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	.....
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	11,967
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	6,416
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	9,897
July	10,249	1,357	13,152	8,341
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	.....
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	.....
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	.....
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr.	311,141	572,059	493,578
May	419,569	660,724	445,054
June	323,913	682,906	592,238
July	614,320	1,210,045	285,350
Aug.	533,155	953,379	.....
Sept.	527,771	605,188	.....
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	.....
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	10,321
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	10,911
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	13,387
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	12,674
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	.....
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	.....
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	.....
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	21,301
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	21,599
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	20,565
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	21,769
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	.....
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	.....
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	.....
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,553,293	2,161,274
Feb.	2,255,113	2,050,440	1,937,960
Mar.	2,458,022	2,314,392	2,369,686
Apr.	3,076,852	2,700,351	2,251,483
May	2,520,180	2,507,702	2,214,447
June	1,538,663	2,704,394	2,447,185
July	2,353,542	2,734,801	2,376,505
Aug.	2,029,346	2,787,085	.....
Sept.	2,067,294	2,759,084	.....
Oct.	2,097,630	2,426,523	.....
Nov.	2,207,170	2,793,490	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,347,055	.....
Year	28,424,795	30,680,491	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,090
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	17,865
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	16,808
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	17,800
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	16,668
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	.....
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	.....
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	.....
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	21,018
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	14,820
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	19,581
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	13,522
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	.....
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	.....
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	.....
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,517	12,765	14,387
Feb.	10,719	10,662	11,874	13,375
Mar.	12,381	12,268	13,619	15,544
Apr.	12,318	11,841	13,015	15,011
May	12,413	11,610	13,458	15,352
June	12,563	11,687	13,269	14,835
July	10,426	11,801	12,901	14,530
Aug.	11,975	11,911	13,428	.....
Sept.	10,982	12,031	13,521	.....
Oct.	11,773	12,469	14,323	.....
Nov.	11,381	12,764	14,159	.....
Dec.	11,815	12,122	14,947	.....
Year	140,559	143,693	161,279	.....

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore (zinc content)	95,716	14,168	16,770
United States	89,741	14,168	13,686
Belgium	4,386	...	1,495
France	1,589	...	1,589
Slab zinc	136,855	19,581	13,523
United States	68,434	9,446	8,171
Brazil	55	...	...
Chile	73	...	...
Netherlands	112	...	...
U. Kingdom	63,498	8,883	5,128
Korea	115	...	...
India	3,259	1,204	224
Iran	165	...	...
Pakistan	1,026	18	...
Other countries	68	30	...
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	232,571	33,749	30,293
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	2,671	777	700
United States	903	103	568
Belgium	1,257	605	...
Germany (W.)	174	19	42
Netherlands	178	15	62
Japan	129	5	28
Italy	30	30	...

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	21,679	3,821	3,120
United States	13,049	2,632	909
Germany (W.)	941	...	577
Norway	6,974	1,060	1,475
U. Kingdom	652	129	96
Belgium	63	...	63
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	83,690	13,386	12,674
United States	30,790	6,340	5,008
Brazil	495	128	92
Denmark	168	...	...
France	3,882	728	496
Germany (W.)	937	240	...
Italy	116	4	...
Netherlands	198	...	30
U. Kingdom	43,977	5,946	6,963
Australia	2,593	...	...
India	532	...	84
Other countries	2	...	1
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	105,369	17,207	15,794
Old and scrap	10,893	1,582	1,234
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	10,896	1,439	977

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	616	284	13
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	25	...	...
Non-Argentiferous	1,814	332	382
Antimonial lead	313	58	15
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	485	71	62

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.: metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1955		
	May	June	July
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	25,209	20,303	27,875
(ore, etc., s.t.)	9,474	12,675	4,413
(ref., s.t.)	10,150	14,449	12,283
Belgium†	18,104	...	...
Denmark	78	275	283
France (crude)	80	24	406
(refined)	9,318	13,799	14,118
Italy	9,814	9,437	...
Germany, W.	19,513	20,167	...
Netherlands	2,486	2,249	...
Norway	544	342	...
Sweden	4,390	2,800	2,601
Switzerland	2,466	2,536	2,752
U. K. (l.t.)	22,186	39,873	49,000
India†† (ref., l.t.)	892	1,443	1,049

EXPORTS

U. S. (ore & unrefined, s.t.)	946	1,757	119
(refined, s.t.)	20,658	15,702	9,544
Canada (ref., s.t.)	10,911	13,386	12,674
Belgium†	9,381	...	...
Finland‡	50	279	...
Germany, W.	5,794	2,483	...
Norway	852	1,356	...
Sweden	1,202	1,155	1,337
U. K. (l.t.)	1,048	1,018	1,394
Turkey†	1,400	...	...
Belg. Congo*	18,281	19,339	...
No. Rhodesia†† (ref. & blist., l.t.)	30,049	30,505	33,791

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
* Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.
†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore (gross weight)	177,487	23,630	23,650
Canada	3,065	...	...
Bolivia	920	...	...
Peru	17,897	5,137	4,090
Belgium	3,391	...	556
Germany (W.)	2,637	500	240
Greece	4,215	1,073	521
Italy	8,207	...	...
Norway	463	...	...
Spain	25,652	3,420	2,064
Yugoslavia	20,773	...	4,138
Algeria	37,363	8,778	661
Fr. Morocco	37,843	2,432	8,811
Tunisia	6,313	39	1,072
Belg. Congo	7,251	2,251	...
Finland	1,497	...	1,497
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	8,981	1,231	1,247
Belgium	7,844	1,150	1,162
Germany (W.)	100	...	...
Italy	540	50	50
Netherlands	280	...	...
U. Kingdom	5	...	1
Algeria	169	31	33
Rhodesia	42	...	1
Tunisia	1	...	1

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	7,007	1,394	1,762
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	10,550	771	1,333
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	14,008	2,663	3,642
Tubes	4,299	465	540
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	533	36	85
Total	36,397	5,329	7,362

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	2,044	24	406
Belg. Congo	916	24	...
U. of So. Africa	1,128	...	406
Refined	89,375	13,799	14,118
United States	27,279	5,601	3,101
Canada	3,916	680	985
Chile	150	...	...
Peru	52	14	10
Belgium	23,907	2,327	6,215
Germany (W.)	915	88	133
Sweden	90	51	31
U. Kingdom	543	352	108
Turkey	95	...	...
Belg. Congo	23,338	4,244	1,780
U. of So. Africa	3,631	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	3,832	442	1,576
Japan	1,598	...	172
Other countries	29	...	7
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	91,419	13,823	14,524

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–July	June	July
Ore (lead content)	24,984	2,409	5,774
United States	17,918	2,409	2,248
Belgium	4,013	...	1,229
Germany (W.)	3,053	...	2,297
Refined lead	64,320	9,897	8,340
United States	23,480	3,930	2,703
Cuba	1	...	...
Venezuela	52	...	...
Belgium	66	...	...
Norway	56	...	...
U. Kingdom	39,985	5,852	5,628
Japan	658	110	...
Other countries	22	5	9
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	89,304	12,306	14,114
Pipe and tubing	10	1	3
Lead scrap	399	267	7

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1949 Total	304,409	724,053	9,364	377,779	9,101
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30.825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
March	56,184	76,480	2,407	42,991	1,335
April	53,006	72,900	2,068	38,968	1,559
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1949 Total	724,053	654,444	37,311	8,817	23,481
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,756	13,224	30,816
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
March	76,480	67,952	5,123	875	2,530
April	72,900	65,418	4,732	377	2,373
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	2,317
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,426
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028
July	65,816	59,138	3,993	691	1,989

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	....
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	....
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	78.00
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.94
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.50
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	78.33
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	81.78
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	84.59
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	91.96
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	....
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	....
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	....
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	91.065
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	91.41
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	91.38
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	93.64
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	96.825
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	96.456
Sept	121.375	82.275	93.536	96.256
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	....
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	....
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	....
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	....

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 13, 1951.

(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.519c. Average Open Market Price, last four months of 1952, 121.344c.

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	2,353
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	2,103
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	1,604
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	851
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	950
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	1,749
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	1,751
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	....
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	....
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	....
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	322.61
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	318.14
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	306.62
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	286.98
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	268.22
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	255.18
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	263.70
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	.....
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	.....
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	.....
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	.....

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1954					
April	63,246	120,434	120,786	48,598,623	62,894
May	62,894	125,138	115,838	46,534,504	72,194
June	72,194	120,758	124,914	50,460,097	68,038
July	68,038	126,161	118,578	47,659,340	75,621
August	75,621	125,296	130,668	52,658,509	70,249
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,152	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949
May	13,949	131,128	133,025	57,605,872	12,052
June	12,052	127,634	127,056	55,009,348	12,630
July	12,630	132,669	128,961	55,822,814	16,338

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1949 Total	1,158,146	790,025	203,650	149,995	14,476
1950 Total	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
1951 Total	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
May	168,678	94,886	21,197	40,981	3,514
June	184,205	102,026	31,299	46,146	4,734
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,701	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	32,413	67,894	3,039

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1950 Total	543,082	184,782	181,366	167,201	9,733
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954					
May	47,663	12,461	16,312	18,368	522
June	48,061	12,442	17,105	17,886	628
July	39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004	584
August	42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213	629
September	46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223	663
October	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December	64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
1955					
January	64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February	66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234	737
March	78,958	16,019	29,029	33,229	682
April	73,049	14,041	28,028	30,208	772
May	71,691	14,235	25,597	31,243	616
June	68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939	932
July	55,033	11,716	21,006	21,656	655

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	23.20
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	24.26
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb.	1,748	1,601	1,136	1,648
Mar.	1,712	1,601	1,136	1,947
Apr.	1,745	1,708	892	1,756
May	1,804	1,699	1,129	1,836
June	1,428	1,192	1,312	1,686
July	1,390	1,589	1,032	1,437
Aug.	1,438	1,433	1,111	1,111
Sept.	1,305	1,254	1,183	....
Oct.	1,408	1,409	1,002	....
Nov.	1,178	1,314	1,243	....
Dec.	1,440	919	1,673	....
Total	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	.....
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	.....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1951 Total	93,146,625	102.3	4,890,946	87.0	7,096,982	93.9	105,134,553	100.9	2,016,390
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,323,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8	1,782,097
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954									
April	6,365,326	70.9	162,657	41.3	442,954	51.5	6,910,937	68.0	1,624,927
May	6,817,951	73.6	198,063	48.7	456,724	51.4	7,472,738	70.7	1,686,848
June	6,702,006	74.7	209,666	52.7	453,962	52.8	7,365,634	72.0	1,716,465
July	6,040,120	65.2	205,312	50.6	382,164	43.1	6,627,597	62.9	1,499,456
August	6,021,496	65.0	217,837	53.6	427,574	48.2	6,666,907	63.1	1,504,945
September	6,140,266	68.6	214,065	54.5	453,152	52.8	6,807,483	66.7	1,590,553
October	6,973,568	75.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2	7,701,533	72.9	1,738,495
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1	8,089,427	79.1	1,885,647
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4	8,287,073	78.6	1,874,903
Total	80,327,494	78.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955									
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6	8,837,736	82.7	1,994,974
February	7,734,884	91.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1	8,496,939	88.9	2,124,233
March	9,060,026	96.7	255,493	62.8	666,235	72.6	9,981,754	93.4	2,253,218
April	8,858,549	97.7	275,069	69.8	681,477	76.6	9,815,095	94.8	2,287,901
May	9,307,291	99.4	305,347	75.1	715,678	77.9	10,328,316	96.6	2,331,448
June	8,764,430	96.6	283,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467	94.1	2,271,904
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946	85.3	2,059,038
August	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,594,545	89.7	2,165,812
September	8,828,000	97.6	307,000	78.1	746,000	84.1	9,881,000	95.7	2,309,000

Blast Furnace Output

American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1946				
Tot. Yr.	44,854,891	523,729	45,378,530	67.4
1947				
Tot. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Tot. Yr.	60,185,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.3
1949				
Tot. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Tot. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tot. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.8
1952				
Tot. Yr.	61,523,665	629,926	62,153,591	84.2
1953				
July	6,426,345	89,142	6,515,487	96.8
Aug.	6,391,749	79,805	6,471,554	96.0
Sept.	6,182,330	69,689	6,202,019	95.2
Oct.	6,419,752	77,958	6,497,710	96.3
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600	92.8
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Jan.	5,516,689	62,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb.	4,764,413	45,941	4,810,554	76.5
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6
Apr.	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May	6,753,236	51,699	6,804,935	95.4
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,878	94.7
July	6,329,393	41,166	6,390,559	89.8
Aug.	6,529,580	71,902	6,601,482	92.5
Sept.	6,653,578	49,788	6,703,366	97.3

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1948	1,760,032	1,335,295	424,737
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
June	164,665	125,984	38,681
July	139,577	105,687	33,890
Aug.	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept.	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	145,196	201,472	169,086	211,191
Feb.	152,761	183,508	167,483	199,406
Mar.	177,674	204,995	180,198	238,649
Apr.	176,533	196,656	208,312	239,001
May	182,978	189,765	201,671	235,962
June	53,947	184,862	200,456	246,940
July	56,254	185,896	214,349	206,211
Aug.	177,661	187,741	207,113	241,863
Sept.	201,318	194,257	209,765	.....
Oct.	219,383	208,705	209,498	.....
Nov.	194,712	177,391	195,190	.....
Dec.	208,191	175,375	205,561	.....
Total	1,961,159	2,290,843	2,362,632	.....

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1954	1955	Electrolytic 1954	1955
Jan.	93,776	82,874	217,587	235,682
Feb.	95,386	88,139	297,169	344,467
Mar.	120,471	94,434	254,283	419,574
Apr.	103,910	99,492	340,538	441,194
May	145,783	125,579	461,026	481,805
June	187,508	136,603	502,466	520,305
July	79,096	76,473	162,771	291,405
Aug.	113,747	111,482	227,853	441,201
Sept.	141,007	.....	418,874	.....
Oct.	74,297	.....	198,628	.....
Nov.	63,634	.....	198,420	.....
Dec.	68,981	.....	200,592	.....
Total	1,307,096	.....	3,680,467	.....

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. 3	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2
Jan. 10	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2
Jan. 17	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2
Jan. 24	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0
Jan. 31	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4
Feb. 7	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8
Feb. 14	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1
Feb. 21	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8
Feb. 28	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9
Mar. 7	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9
Mar. 14	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2
Mar. 21	102.6	103.1	68.1	93.7
Mar. 28	102.1	97.1	69.1	94.4
Apr. 4	62.3	98.9	68.0	95.3
Apr. 11	97.0	98.8	68.0	94.6
Apr. 18	100.4	101.0	68.6	94.6
Apr. 25	52.1	100.3	68.7	95.6
May 2	83.0	100.2	69.4	96.6
May 9	100.3	100.3	70.9	97.2
May 16	101.3	99.8	71.8	96.9
May 23	102.3	100.3	71.2	96.4
May 30	38.7	99.6	70.2	95.8
June 6	12.5	97.9	73.2	94.7
June 13	11.8	96.8	72.3	96.0
June 20	12.3	96.8	72.1	95.0
June 27	13.3	91.8	65.8	71.1
July 4	14.2	92.8	60.0	85.9
July 11	15.1	94.7	64.3	91.2
July 18	15.3	94.4	65.3	91.0
July 25	42.9	92.6	64.2	90.7
Aug 1	89.9	94.0	64.0	86.9
Aug. 8	93.3	95.2	64.0	89.4
Aug. 15	97.1	95.9	61.8	90.2
Aug. 22	98.7	93.4	63.5	90.6
Aug. 29	98.9	90.5	64.0	93.4
Sept. 5	100.8	89.2	63.0	93.8
Sept. 12	102.1	91.4	66.3	95.7
Sept. 19	104.0	95.1	68.7	96.1
Sept. 26	105.7	95.3	70.4	97.0
Oct. 3	106.6	95.2	71.0	96.7
Oct. 10	105.8	96.3	72.8	96.5
Oct. 17	106.9	95.0	73.6	....
Oct. 24	107.3	94.6	74.5	....
Oct. 31	105.9	93.0	76.4	....
Nov. 7	106.4	92.3	77.2	....
Nov. 14	106.5	90.7	79.3	....
Nov. 21	106.1	86.8	80.3	....
Nov. 28	105.0	87.5	81.4	....
Dec. 5	106.3	86.7	82.5	....
Dec. 12	107.7	84.3	81.5	....
Dec. 19	102.7	64.1	72.4	....
Dec. 26	107.2	75.7	77.6	....

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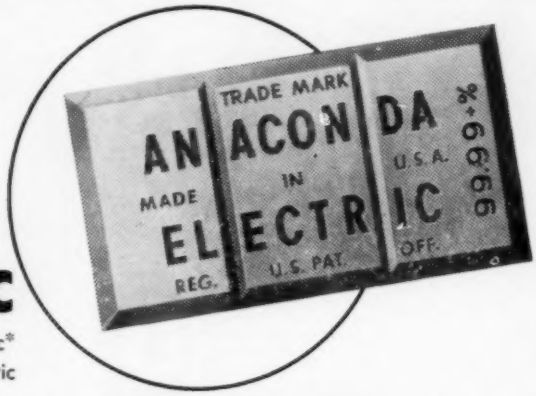

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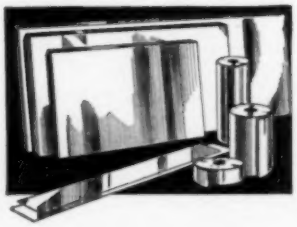

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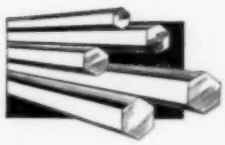

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